

Weather

Overcast and misty today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 59.5 and the minimum 30.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 77.2 and 44.8.

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REVOLT SPREADING IN SOUTH GERMANY; RIOTING IN MUNICH

Bavarian Assassination Ignites Large Part Of Country

CIVIL WAR BEGINS

Shops In Munich Looted And Violent Fighting Is Started

RED FLAG FLYING

State Of Siege In Baden, General Strike In Wurtemberg

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Bern says that the revolutionary movement which broke out in Munich following the assassination of Kurt Eisner has extended to all Southern Germany.

In Munich the Republic of Committees of Workers and Soldiers has been proclaimed. No Ministry has been formed so far and it is now known where the Socialist Ministers have fled to.

In Wurtemberg it is announced that the Syndicalists have declared a general strike.

In Baden similar events are moving forward with a rush, notably in Mannheim, where the peasants are masters of the town. The Provisional Government of Baden has proclaimed a state of siege throughout the whole country.

In Weimar and in Berlin the German Government seems to be very disturbed at the turn taken by events.

Battle In Munich

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Copenhagen, February 22.—A message sent from Munich yesterday states that all businesses were closed, the tramways stopped running and the red flag was hoisted to half-mast at midday everywhere and a general strike proclaimed.

A later message states that civil war has broken out, the signal being given by ringing the church bells. A procession of 10,000 workmen from the suburbs marched into the city, violent firing began and the shops were plundered. Hundreds of citizens took to flight but the Spartacists have occupied the terminus and prevented further departures. The Spartacists, whose adherents include well known anarchists, are rushing through the streets in armed motor cars. They have arrested the Minister of War, Herr Rosshaupter, who is stated to have been wounded in the affray in the Diet.

Soviet Rules In Munich
A message sent from Berlin today states that Bavaria yesterday evening was proclaimed a Soviet Republic by the Revolutionary Soviet at Munich, which is all powerful.

A message from Berlin states that martial law has been proclaimed in Munich and a committee of action formed including representatives of the Communists and Soviet.

Serious disturbances broke out in Augsburg on Friday. Cavalry and soldiers repeatedly cleared the streets, pouring volleys into the crowds.

Copenhagen, February 22.—A message from Essen states that an agreement has been reached between the representatives of the Government and the Essen Soviet, and the general strike mentioned on the 18th has consequently been called off.

Two Deputies Shot Dying
Berlin, February 22.—Count Arco Valley, who killed Kurt Eisner, is a member of a prominent Bavarian family of ancient lineage. It is believed that the crime was due to reactionary motives. The Minister for Social Affairs, Unterleitner, who was accompanying Eisner at the time, was also wounded.

The reports of the sensational happenings in the Diet show that the man who shot Herr Auer, the Minister of the Interior, subsequently sprang among the deputies and rapidly fired at the Ministers' bench. Other shots then rang out from the strangers' gallery in the course of which the Minister of Justice, Herr Timm, was hit. Neither Herr Auer or Herr Timm is expected to survive.

Complete confusion prevails in Munich, where the military command admits its helplessness to cope with the situation. Sanginary incidents are expected.

Germany is Confronted By Bolshevism Or Famine Unless Allies Rush Help

British And American Commissions Separately Report On Dire Conditions; Huge Numbers Unemployed, Many Are Dying Of Hunger

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 21.—The Supreme Council of Supply and Relief has published a very interesting report compiled from the observations of a number of British officers who have been investigating conditions in Germany. They have visited Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Hanover, Leipzig, Dresden, Magdeburg and Cassel.

The labor unrest in Germany is diminishing owing to the firm attitude of Noske, the Minister of Defense, whose position has been much strengthened against the Spartacists recently.

Unemployment in Berlin is increasing by 5,000 daily, the total number of persons unemployed there being 200,000, in Hamburg 72,000, in Munich 32,000 and in Leipzig 22,000, this unemployment being due to the demobilization of the army and the munition-works and the inability of peace industries to start again owing to the scarcity of raw materials. This unemployment is the most dangerous element of the present situation. The disappearance of unemployment and hunger would dispose of any chance of Bolshevism obtaining a foothold in Germany. Throughout Germany, except for the coalfields, industries are stagnant and are shutting down completely owing to lack of coal while over a million tons of coal in Westphalia is waiting at the pit mouth for transport facilities.

Railway Transport Crippled
Throughout Germany railway transport has been crippled owing to the enormous quantities of rolling stock lost since November, 1918, while the passenger traffic has been reduced to twenty-one percent of the normal. The shortage of staple foodstuffs is compelling the population of Germany

to live upon rations which are insufficient to nourish the body. Mothers and children are particularly affected. This malnutrition has increased the mortality, diminished the birth-rate and caused new diseases. It is believed that the food stocks will be exhausted as follows: breadstuffs in April, potatoes in May and fats on the 31st proximo, while the meat ration can be continued indefinitely if all milk-cows and breeding-stock are slaughtered.

Harvest Expected To Be Short
In certain areas it is estimated that exhaustion will occur earlier. Moreover given normal weather, the coming harvest is expected to yield only half the average crop before the war.

The British officers who have been investigating conditions in Germany express the opinion that the revivification of Germany is urgent. The country is living on its capital with regard to food supplies and either famine or Bolshevism, probably both, will ensue before the next harvest if outside help is not forthcoming. There is no immediate danger of a revival of Germany's military power.

30,000 tons of bacon and 5,000 tons of condensed milk have been sold to Germany up to the present by the British Government.

Americans Confirm Finding Of British Investigators
(American Press Wireless)

Paris, February 21.—Germany's new spirit of cohesiveness is based on the feeling that her 70,000,000 people are (word lost) arising in Germany during the past fortnight, particularly since the Weimar meeting. According to Mr. Taylor, who reached Paris with Dr. (Continued on Page 8)

TOKIO CHANGE OF POLICY TOWARD CHINA REPORTED

Peace Conference Here Encouraged By Hints Of More Friendly Attitude

Encouraging reports from Japan to the effect that the Tokio government has promised once more to change its policy toward China were discussed at the informal session of the China peace conference yesterday. The opinion was expressed by both delegations that if these reports, which carry a good deal of credence, are confirmed they will not only be concrete proof of Japan's friendship for China but will greatly facilitate the work of the peace conference.

It has been reported from many sources in the last few days that Japan was to modify its attitude on the War Participation loan and would not press China to accept the \$17,000,000 balance on the loan. As that sum would merely be used by the so-called Participation Bureau to provide sinews of war for the corrupt military cabal which has aroused the antagonism of both foreigners and Chinese, great bitterness had been aroused last week at reports that such payment would be made. If on the other hand Japan withholds the money it will help undermine the jingo clique headed by Tuan Chi-jui, Hsu Shu-cheng, Tsao Ju-lin and the like, whom all the Powers now have branded as China's greatest enemies.

The Shensi situation continues to provide food for argument. As a result of yesterday's discussions it was decided to send two telegrams to Peking (1) to request the Peking Government to issue an explicit mandate regarding the armistice giving the warning that punishment will be administered to any commander found guilty of violation of the mandate promulgated on February 13 in enforcement of the armistice; and (2) to request the Peking Government that instructions be wired to Shensi to investigate and report by wire the true condition of things there.

There were reports yesterday that the Northern delegation, headed by Chu Chieh-shen, is taking a strong position on Peking's failure to give definite assurances on this question and is informing Peking that it can do nothing toward bringing about a settlement so long as the Central Government continues to evade the issue.

AMERICAN SCHOOL SHUT FOR REST OF THIS WEEK

Two More Influenza Cases Develop And Resumption Of Classes Is Delayed

Two additional cases of influenza have developed among the students of the Shanghai American School and the school will not open this week.

All teachers and all students with the exception of two who are now ill with the disease are getting along nicely and instructors believe that no more cases will develop.

CHINA BUYS AIRPLANES FROM BRITISH COMPANY

Contracts For Powerful Handley-Page Passenger Carriers From Peking Syndicate

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, February 25.—The Peking Syndicate today signed a contract with General Ting, director of the aviation department of the Ministry of Communications, for the sale of several Handley-Page aeroplanes capable of carrying twenty passengers and flying at a speed of a hundred miles an hour. The contract is a purely business deal, no loan being involved.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, February 25.—Reuter's learns that the representatives in Peking of the Handley-Page Aeroplane Company have concluded a contract to supply a number of large, fast passenger and merchant-carrying machines to the newly established Aviation Department of the Chinese Government.

It is worthy of note that no loan is being advanced in connection with this contract.

It would appear that the conclusion of this contract gave rise to the report in circulation yesterday that the Chinese Government had placed an order for aeroplanes in Japan, which is believed to be without foundation.

Tommies With Their Belongings On A Truck Bidding Farewell To Prison Camp In Germany



"TOMMIES" LEAVING GERMAN PRISON CAMP

Immediately after the overthrow of the Imperial Government in Germany the guards of the prison camp at Ruhleben released the prisoners held there. The photograph shows a group of British Tommies with their worldly belongings packed on a two-wheel cart ready to leave the camp for the railway station for transportation to the Dutch frontier.

RAILWAY UNIFICATION PROVISION MADE PUBLIC

All Lines Built With Foreign Help Would Be Under One Management With Joint Loan

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, February 25.—At a mass-meeting of the People's Diplomatic Association on Sunday the full text of the article regarding the railway problem in China in the instructions sent to the Chinese delegates in Paris, which had been only partially revealed previously at the meeting of the Railway Association, was disclosed as follows:

"All railways already constructed, now under construction or to be constructed under existing agreements by foreign capital or foreign loans shall be consolidated under one uniform management and their capital and loans shall be consolidated into a joint loan with the said railways as joint security."

"The Chinese Government shall employ foreign experts to assist the Chinese in the administration of the railways until such time as China shall have repaid the loan."

"All matters concerning transportation shall be under the control of the Ministry of Communications and subject to Chinese law."

This scheme, it is hoped, will be one of the means of abolishing spheres of influence and of making the "open door" more than a mere phrase. It does not attempt the internationalization of the Chinese railways nor even joint control, as alleged by the opponents of the scheme, and, according to a Chinese authority, it contains nothing objectionable from the Chinese point of view. The opposition of Tsao Ju-lin's party therefore must be inspired by other reasons than the welfare of the railways and it is generally believed that the following are the principal reasons for this opposition:

- 1.—To preserve the Japanese spheres of influence and protect illegal railway agreements.
- 2.—To keep the railways as a family concern of the Chiao Tung (Communications) clique so that their income can be used as they please.
- 3.—To divert public attention from the attempt to conclude a formal agreement regarding the Shantung, Manchurian and Mongolian railways.
- 4.—To divert public attention from the secret military and arms agreements, the revelation of which would make the position of Tsao Ju-lin and his party untenable.

Lecture Tonight At Union Church

"An Evening with Stevenson" is the topic of a lecture to be delivered before the Union Church Literary and Social Guild by the Rev. A. E. Clayton tonight. The lecture will be given in the lecture hall, beginning at 9 o'clock.

Dr. O. Fischer Is Now An Italian Subject

Lawyer, Known As Austrian During Four Years Of War, Becomes Ally

Dr. Oskar Fischer, former Austrian lawyer, who has been considered as an enemy subject while the war was on, has been recognised by the Consul-General for Italy and is now under Italian protection.

Dr. Fischer was barred from practice in the Mixed Court because he was considered an enemy subject. He afterwards acted as interpreter at the Mixed Court when Germans were on trial.

SHIPS' DISPOSAL HINGES ON GERMAN FINANCES

Complications With Enemy Food And Indemnity Problems Delay Their Release

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, February 21.—An agreement has been reached whereby the United States obtains some of the best German merchant ships for the transport of American troops home, including the Imperator, Graf Waldersee, Pretoria and Johanna. The Imperator is a monster craft second to the Vaterland. Unfortunately the exits of the channel were choked during the war and the Imperator cannot be brought out until the channel has been cleared.

The agreement provides for equal division including the forenamed vessels. The sailing of the ships is held up moreover by food and financial complications over the armistice terms. The Germans raised the points at the second Troves meeting that delivery of the ships to the Allies was dependent upon the delivery of food to Germany.

Marshal Foch agreed to have the food question settled by the Commission sitting here. But the Food Commission finds the food question dependent upon the German financial condition and Germany's ability to pay for food. They are ready to pay but the Allies are not willing to accept vast sums of depreciated paper currency which Germany issued during the war.

This has raised the whole financial question. The German delegates at Troves furnished detailed statements showing their resources. It shows the total of German gold to be equivalent to \$700,000,000, which is insufficient to satisfy the various Allied demands and if taken might cause financial prostration. On the other hand the Allies are unwilling to accept German paper marks as they are not useful in large amounts outside of Germany and the Allies would be unable to use them for purchases inside Germany. The blockade prevents the exchange of purchased goods. France also objects to taking German goods in payment as that would be a hindrance to French industry and labor. These obstacles are retarding the food settlement and that in turn is retarding the delivery of ships for taking home troops, though the contract for the allotment of the Imperator and vessels has been made.

FRANCE WILL ASSESS HUGE TAX ON CAPITAL

Levy Of Twenty Percent To Be Made To Placate Socialist Sentiment

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, February 21.—Members of the French Government in conversation with the American delegates say that the tax on capital proposed by M. Klotz, Minister of Finance, in the Chamber of Deputies, will be twenty percent. This is the most radical tax proposed by any of the Allies and is the result of the extreme financial sacrifice made by France, who during the war failed to tax incomes.

A tax on capital is necessary to meet the growing Socialist sentiment in France. The total value of France's capital before the war was about \$75,000,000,000. The French Minister of Finance hopes to raise \$15,000,000,000 and thus reduce France's debt, by one half. As France's war debt is widely distributed, most payers of the tax will simply turn back war bonds to the value of one-fifth of the property owned.

The American investigation has given up estimating the damage done in Belgium and Northern France and will take the French and Belgian estimates and confine its efforts to estimating the ability of Germany to pay.

Mr. R. E. Stubbs Named Governor Of Hongkong

Appointment Of Present Colonial Secretary In Ceylon Is Announced

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, February 25.—Mr. R. E. Stubbs, Colonial Secretary in Ceylon, has been appointed Governor of Hongkong.

Red Cross Societies To Broaden Scope

Representatives Of Allied Organisations Meet To Draw Up Unified Program

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 22.—At a conference of the presidents of the Red Cross Societies of the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan, it was decided to appoint a committee to draw up a program covering a wider field of activity, including questions appertaining to children and a scheme to provide the organization of flying columns ready to proceed to any part of the world with doctors and supplies and foods when famine or disease breaks out. The working headquarters will probably be established at Cannes.

PEACE BY APRIL, ONE PREDICTION; BY JUNE, ANOTHER

Americans Think Treaty Will Be Completed Soon After Wilson Returns

GETTING TO FINISH

British Opinion Is Final Document Cannot Be Ready Till Later

ENEMY MUST SIGN

Germany Will Be Given Little Choice At Final Sessions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 23.—The two weeks beginning tomorrow will be the most fruitful fortnight of the Peace Conference and at their expiration the world will know on what basis the Allies will make peace with Germany. The questions of the western frontiers of Germany will undoubtedly be reached in the middle of the coming week.

The claims of Greece have practically been settled, the Dodecanese and Rhodes will probably be handed over to Greece but there is no disposition to give her Smyrna. The general feeling in Conference circles is that peace will be signed by June 1, possibly earlier. The military, naval and aerial terms will be ready for approval when Mr. Lloyd George returns on February 28, and the political and economic terms will be fixed by commission before the return of President Wilson which is provisionally arranged for March 17.

The Reparation Commission of the Peace Conference has decided that reparation includes indemnity. Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau are pledged to demand from Germany the full cost of the war and no evasion of that pledge will be tolerated by France or England.

Expect Peace In Two Months

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, February 21.—Close upon the heels of President Wilson when he returns to Paris from the United States will come the German delegates to "sign here" the treaty, bringing to a conclusion the greatest Peace Treaty in the history of the world, which if not ready when the President arrives, will, it is expected, be ready a few days after.

It is anticipated that the early part of April will see the event which the world has awaited eagerly since November 11, the signing of the Treaty of Peace and the final transition from war to peace. These may seem optimistic predictions, coming after the wounding of the President of the Peace Conference, but they would not be denied by better informed people in Paris.

The same word came today from three quarters; peace with Germany within two months. Peace will become an accomplished fact much sooner than the Germans imagined. Whatever their complaints, the Germans will sign the final armistice terms, which will embody naval and military terms to be incorporated in the Peace Treaty. They will sign in just seventy-two hours. The Allies will tell them that if they do not the war will continue. They will give up practically all their remaining fleet, which will be sunk or divided among the Allies. The fortifications of the Kiel Canal and Heligoland are to be demolished.

The important work of the Commission has now been divided among various Committees, which will report during the first week of March.

American Energy Needed
Paris, February 21.—The French papers are extremely optimistic regarding M. Clemenceau's condition. His progress continues, but his condition will remain inconclusive for two or three days, while there are general hygiene and tuberculosis, also the welfare and hygiene of children and a scheme to provide the organization of flying columns ready to proceed to any part of the world with doctors and supplies and foods when famine or disease breaks out. The working headquarters will probably be established at Cannes.

ing to the United States more consciously every day for aid in every field, especially as regards the important matter of raising morale and inspiring them to hope and courage to go on?

PICHON DISCUSSES OUTLOOK

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today M. Stephen Pichon received the representatives of the British and American press.

At first he dwelt on the internal situation in Germany and particularly in Bavaria, which he considers serious. Then he dealt with the question of the preliminaries of peace. Marshal Foch, assisted by his technical advisers, has almost put the finishing touch to the next conditions the Allies will impose on Germany and which, by their positive character, will constitute the fundamental principles of the preliminaries of peace. All the decisions of this committee of technical experts, decisions to be imposed on various enemy countries, will be submitted to the Supreme War Council as soon as M. Clemenceau is well enough to preside over the latter.

M. Pichon declared that in all matters which affect the distribution among the Allies of the reparations of every sort due from Germany no difficulties were foreseen.

On the subject of reparations by the enemy, M. Pichon also said that it was necessary to know exactly what Germany could pay. After taking count of the total amount they have, we could then decide what sum the Allies ought to claim from Germany. Then the only question will be to determine what proportion of the sum ought to be distributed among the different Allied States.

Admiral Sah Is Sent To Europe By Peking

Will Act As Naval Attache On China Peace Delegation In Paris

(Reuters Pacific Service)
Peking, February 24.—The Cabinet has decided to appoint Admiral Sah Chen-ping chief naval delegate attached to the Chinese Peace Delegation in Paris, in addition to the military delegation already in France. A telegram has been despatched to Amoy instructing Admiral Sah to leave for Paris immediately.

Pilsudski To Retain Office For Present

Asked By Diet To Remain Temporarily Chief Of State In Poland

(American Press Wireless)
Lyons, February 22.—From John Base, American press representative with the American mission to Poland:

Warsaw, February 20.—Chiefs of the International Commission occupied the diplomatic box on Thursday at the sitting of the new Polish Diet. The President of the Diet welcomed them in a brief speech. The Deputies cheered them in response.

At the opening of the sitting Pilsudski tendered his resignation as chief of state. This was in accordance with the promise which he made last week to hand over the power to Parliament. In view, however, of the present position of national affairs, the Diet requested him to retain his post for a time, to which he consented.

Minister President Paderewski then addressed the House in a most eloquent speech which lasted an hour and a half. He had a most enthusiastic reception. The speech was loudly cheered. He emphatically declared in regard to the many dangers threatening the state at the present moment that the organization of a strong national army was the first and most necessary obligation of the Government. He repeated this declaration more than once amid the cheers of the deputies. Paderewski said that from the outset of the war Poland always realized that only the magnanimity of the Entente could do anything for her. In conclusion he spoke strongly against Bolshevism, saying, "Away with Bolshevism, we will have none of it." Paderewski's speech made a profound impression upon the whole house.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

CLEMENCEAU PAST CRISIS, AT WORK IN FEW DAYS

Last Day On Which Complications Could Set In Weathered Successfully

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). It now seems certain that the Premier is out of danger. Yesterday marked the last day on which any possible complications could set in. From now on it is considered that the recovery of M. Clemenceau will be completed within a few days. The Premier will probably be able to go to the Ministry of War during the current week and at the same time he will again assume the presidency of the peace conference. His doctors have decided to issue only one health bulletin daily in future.

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, Feb. 21.—At the opening of the Senate on Thursday afternoon President Dubost made the following speech which was interrupted by the Assembly's applause: The Senate shares the profound indignation felt all over the country at the news of the horrible attempt committed on the life of the President at the Council.

It wishes to express its congratulations at his not having been fatally injured. To France and to the whole world our illustrious colleague personifies victory and its just reparations. The anarchical bullet that hit him was aimed at the peace and at victory. It warns us to remain fervently patriotic and to protect our victory well.

Speaking then in the name of the Government M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, thanked the President of the Senate for his eloquent words. France's deepest feelings at the monstrous attempt had been interpreted unanimously, and he expressed wishes that the great citizen would recover. He had received testimonies of the horror felt by all our Allies.

They reach us from the heads of states, representatives of governments and representatives of public opinion, and we take these demonstrations as homages to our country and all eternal honor for him to whom they are addressed, also as the wish of the nations to take protection against such attempts against the country. They show the general esteem in which our Premier is held, the glorious servant of a cause, which is not only that of France, but also that of humanity.

Japan Sends Sympathy

(Reuters Pacific Service)
Tokio, February 25.—The House of Representatives unanimously resolved today to send a cable to M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, expressing sympathy and a prayer for his speedy recovery.

SIBERIAN RED CROSS FUND

Nanking branch of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas \$240.00
Sinner Turner.
British Supreme Court.
February 24, 1919.



"Dost thou love life?
Then do not squander time,
for that's the stuff LIFE is
made of."
Franklin.

Sit down, young man, and think it over. Where are you headed?

Ponder the end against the beginning, and make up your mind.

You KNOW where you stand this January as to the sum of your earthly possessions—but where are you going to be IN DECEMBER, 1919?

It is largely up to YOU to make your own career—no one is going to make it FOR you—and SAVING HABITS and INDUSTRY are at the bottom of every honorable and successful climb.

"If you know how to spend less than you GET," says Franklin, "you have the philosopher's stone."

Take a tip from Franklin, and open a SAVINGS account this very day!

Four per cent is allowed on savings in any amount from a dollar up.

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Mr. Krisel Appeals To U.S. Circuit Court

Suspended American Attorney Will Take Case To San Francisco

Mr. Alexander Krisel, American attorney suspended from practice for twelve months by the United States Court for China, has appealed his case. Notice of the appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco was filed in the local American Court yesterday.

The statement filed by Mr. Krisel asks for annulment of the whole order issued by Judge Charles S. Lebling on February 14, which declared the suspension.

Mr. Krisel left for San Francisco on the Tenyo Maru.

Peking Won't Give Up Control Of Bureaus

Proposal To Turn Over Educational And Industrial Bodies To Provinces Is Rejected

(Reuters Pacific Service)

Peking, February 24.—The proposal of the Minister of Finance, Kung Hsin-chan, to place provincial education and the industrial bureaus, which are at present controlled directly by the Central Government, under the administration of the provinces, has been rejected by the Ministers of Education and Commerce.

Work Of Blind Boys Exhibited To Women

A very interesting and unique demonstration was held at the Institution for the Chinese Blind yesterday afternoon for the members of the American Women's College Club.

The progress of the physical and musical side of this Institution has appeared from time to time in the press but very little has been heard of the Industrial Department, with the exception that rattan baskets were made. All of those who availed themselves of the opportunity yesterday to see what the blind accomplish were well repaid for the journey, as a great deal has been added during the past year.

The furniture made in the Rattan Department is of the best quality.

The frames are made by the teacher and the blind boys fill in the rattan. They work as rapidly as those with sight, and quite as accurately. Chairs are repaired and there is an extensive variety of baskets and small necessary furniture which the blind boys make.

In the weaving room, several looms for weaving cloths, belts and tape, were seen. There are also small wall looms for weaving rugs and veranda cushions. Reed sun blinds for summer are also made.

One of the most interesting sights was the smaller boys cutting chairs and rolling beads.

M. BOURGEOIS OPPOSES PARLIAMENT OF WORLD

Other Problems Of League Of Nations More Pressing, Says French Representative

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, February 21.—Asked by an Associated Press representative for his opinion regarding the suggestion of the Canadian Prime Minister for the formation of an International Parliament to assure the working of the Society of Nations, M. Leon Bourgeois stated that such a creation need not be considered until later, when the work of the Delegation of Members of the League and the Executive Council may be judged by results obtained.

For the present it is more urgent to solve two problems of permanent organization, for the verification of armament and for the execution of military measures. He said:

"Difficulties have already had to be surmounted to reconcile the principle of sovereignty of States which are members of the League of Nations with reciprocal obligations imposed on them."

Difficulties were arising from opposition between the constitution of certain States and their subordination to any form of super-State, not that the Assembly of Delegates under the plan will represent nations. Nations will adhere to the League, not their Governments, as only nations with representatives of a regime with power to dictate the choice of delegates will be accepted as members of the League. The democratic character of the Assembly is assured by each member having only one vote, so that every State represented, the most powerful as well as the weakest, has equal influence on the decisions of the Assembly. M. Bourgeois then told of France's special situation owing to her frontier being open to sudden aggression. He continued:

"Although the plan aims at the reduction of armaments, our geographical situation imposes on us the maintenance of an effective army corresponding with the risk of war. We are thereby involving double inferiority in our economic situation, due to the mobilization of a great part of our workers, and in our financial situation owing to the expense of maintaining armed forces proportional to the danger menacing us, as the creation of an International Gendarmerie or the keeping of non-French troops on our soil has been discarded."

"A practical means of meeting this menace would be the creation of a permanent organization to verify armaments and an International Chief of Staff to establish a plan of action in advance as to where troops should be placed so that they may be able to obtain the quickest means to transport them to threatened points and other provisions such as National Chiefs of Staff to prepare for the defense of each nation."

Bolsheviki Defeated On Murman Railway

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, February 21.—A British official communique from North Russia reports:

The Allies with very slight casualties have carried out a successful operation in which Segoja, 80 miles southward of Soroka on the Murman railway, was reached. The Bolsheviki suffered heavy losses. We counted 50 killed, 80 prisoners and much material, including machine-guns, rifles and rolling stock, were captured.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

Tails.
In hand 17.21
G. Tudhope (Feb.) 25.00
Tails.
"Brisage" 42.21
..... \$2.00

On Making Sure

There is nothing like making sure where one's health is concerned. Good health is the best guarantee that life shall be a success. Now it is well-known that digestive disorders are the cause of more cases of ill-health than any other class of ailment. The digestive system is so extensive, so complex and so hard-worked that its liability to derangement is not astonishing. Happily, however, many digestive ailments can be easily remedied. Happily, too, many digestions need never go wrong. You can make reasonably sure that your digestion will not fail you, even under trying conditions, if you get into the excellent way of taking Beecham's Pills. This "Wonderful Medicine"—as it has been called—does really work wonders with the digestive system. Beecham's Pills impart tone to the stomach, regulate the action of the liver and kidneys and gently stimulate the bowels into healthy activity. Get into the habit of making sure. Have recourse to Beecham's Pills at the first sign of digestive trouble. Make sure of your health by taking

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CHINESE COMMISSION TO GO WITH DEPORTEES

Representatives Named To Accompany Repatriated Enemy Subjects Homeward

A Chinese commission headed by Mr. Liao Shih-kung, the newly appointed Consul-General for Paris, will accompany the first batch of repatriated Germans, according to a telegram received here yesterday from the Ministry of the Interior by the Bureau for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects. Besides Mr. Liao, the body will consist of Messrs. Liu Wen-ping, Hsu Wei, Siao Chi-yung, Huang Meh-tao, Liu Tseng-yuan and Loh Hual as commissioners.

Notices distributed to all enemy subjects announced that Germans or Austrians who are repatriated may, before departure from Shanghai, remit to their homes through the Netherlands Trading Society a sum not exceeding Tails 5,000. Deportees will not be allowed to take any firearms, poison or lethal weapons abroad ship.

No enemy subject will be permitted to take on board ship at the time of embarkation any bond, scrip, share certificate or other document connected with any Allied company or undertaking. All such documents are to be left in the name of their owners with the Netherlands Trading Society.

Books, ledgers or other records connected with business in China will not be allowed to be taken. These must be deposited with the Commissioner in charge of enemy property at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES AT JUTLAND PUBLISHED

Twelve Battleships, Five Battle-Cruisers And Ten Light Cruisers Hit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 22.—A detailed account of the Battle of Jutland compiled from British official records finally disposes of the German assertions regarding the number of German ships that escaped the British gun-fire. It states that twelve battleships, five battle-cruisers and ten light cruisers were hit, while the battleship Ostfriesland (22,435 tons, completed 1911) struck a mine and five destroyers are known to have been sunk.

The battle-cruiser Luetzow (26,200 tons, completed 1915) sustained at least 40 direct hits and was torpedoed twice. She was abandoned and finally sunk by two German torpedoes. Her casualties totaled between 400 and 600 officers and men out of a complement of about 1,125 officers and men.

The account vividly describes the terrible battering given the battleship Koenig (25,600 tons, completed 1914) and the battle-cruiser Seydlitz (24,600 tons, completed 1913). The former was struck 15 times and her four forward compartments flooded as the result of direct hits. The ship settled by the head and listed to port and the starboard compartments had to be refloated (? reflooded) to right her. The crew of the forward torpedo tube were imprisoned and only extricated on June 5, when the Koenig was dry-docked in Hamburg. They were kept alive by feeding through the voice-pipe. Rear-Admiral Behncke, when standing on the forebridge, was wounded in the head by a splinter. The battle-cruiser Seydlitz was hit by 23 shells and one torpedo and beached in a sinking condition. She was subsequently refloated and docked.

Of the 22 German battleships engaged, only ten, including the flagship, escaped. The damage done by shell-fire and torpedoes to a few of these was soon repaired while others were laid up for months. All the five battle-cruisers engaged suffered heavily.

The complete record of the forces engaged reads as follows:

- British:
24 dreadnaughts.
10 attached cruisers.
3 battle-cruisers.
12 light cruisers.
8 vessels of the 1st and 2nd Cruiser Squadron.
6 vessels of the Light Cruiser Squadron.
78 destroyers.
German:
22 battleships.
16 cruisers.
77 destroyers.
It is clearly established that of the vessels actually in action the preponderance of force lay with the enemy.



Held By British For Cruelty To Prisoners

Several Turks Arrested For Ill-treatment Of Men At Kut-El-Amara

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Constantinople, February 22.—The British military authorities have made several arrests in connection with the ill-treatment of the prisoners of war taken at Kut.

WARNS ALLIES AGAINST AROUSING ANTAGONISM

Churchill Says They Must Be Careful Not To Provoke German-Russian Union

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 22.—At the banquet of the English-Speaking Union in London in celebration of George Washington's birthday, Mr. Winston Churchill dwelt on the immense responsibilities of the Latin and Anglo-Saxon races in consequence of the situation in Germany and Russia. He was confident that the Bolshevik plague in Russia would pass even without an external remedy but they must be careful not to allow the brotherhood of adversity to unite Germany and Russia in a common hatred of Great Britain and the United States. He hoped that, after reparation and punishment for her crimes had been exacted from Germany, a way of life would be found for her which would reconcile her to her changed situation in the world and also that a way of life would be found for Russia which would leave her the friend of Great Britain and the United States. England and America, united with their faithful ally France, were unassailable.

DR. H. CHATLEY LECTURES TO ENGINEERING SOCIETY

'Some Problems On Silt' Is Subject Of Interesting Paper Read

Dr. Herbert Chatley of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board delivered an address on "Some Problems on Silt" before the Engineering Society for China yesterday afternoon. A discussion followed the paper.

The speaker commenced by remarking that in spite of its apparently small scope, the subject was one vital to most river questions in China, and the whole body of physical knowledge was inadequate to solve the problems raised.

The whole of the plains of China are formed by silt, consisting of rock pulverised to a minute degree by flowing water. When the particles are very small new properties appear such as cohesion and affinity for water. River engineers attach great importance to the silt content and a system of filtering and weighing has been adopted by the Whangpoo Conservancy.

The quantity in Whangpoo water varies from 50 to 1,000 parts per million by weight depending chiefly on the strength of the tidal currents. At each spring tide at Woosung 40,000 tons of mud comes in and would fill up the river in six years if it was not carried out by the ebb. Hence the importance of conservancy work. In cul-de-sac over one foot per annum of mud deposits. The silt settles only slowly in water as it carries water with it and, when very small, "sticks" to the water. When the water is in motion the settlement is very complex. The silt coheres to the bed so that the latter resists velocities which would roll gravel.

There is an equilibrium between silt deposition and erosion but this is very different from that with fine sand owing to the predominance of cohesive force. Mud is partly a "colloidal" jelly. The colloidal state is peculiar in many respects and its study is a new and most illuminating branch of science, which explains all kinds of things from the color of the sky and formation of rain down to the formation of mud and living matter and forms plenty of scope for further investigation.

BOLSHEVIKI MORE ACTIVE IN MARITIME PROVINCES

Concentrating Large Groups Of Armed Men And Fighting Has Occurred

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Harbin, February 24.—Reuter's representative is reliably informed that the Bolsheviks are displaying activity in the maritime provinces. They are concentrating large groups of armed men in the region of the Suchansk mines and fighting has occurred between them and Government troops near Sochani and Shkotovo Stations.

It appears that these detachments consist partly of men who fled from Vladivostok in the days when the first Allied marines occupied the town and partly of Bolshevik soldiers and sailors from Habarovsk and Nikolai who, after being captured and disarmed by the Czechs, were soon released and ever since have been hiding in the forests and mountains waiting for a suitable occasion to commence again to cause trouble.

It is evident that this movement is directed by some central organisation, which is most likely hiding under the habitual cover of socialism and at the same time endeavoring to create panic by spreading alarming news, which some papers are most strangely eager to publish.

WANT FRENCH MADE INTERNATIONAL TONGUE

Proposed It Be Studied In Primary Schools Of All Nations

(French Wireless)
Brussels, February 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Institut de Sociologie Solvay has addressed a manifesto to the Peace Conference recommending it to recognise French as the subsidiary international language and recommending that it shall be taught in all primary schools.

BIG RELIEF SHIPMENT GOES TO SIBERIA FRIDAY

American Red Cross To Ship 366 Cases Of Clothing And Hospital Supplies

The largest shipment of Red Cross supplies and refugee garments to go from Shanghai to Vladivostok will be shipped by the American Red Cross on the Penza Friday. The shipment is of 125 tons and includes 366 cases of clothing for refugees and supplies needed for Siberian relief work.

Supplies valued at \$20,000 are contained in 258 cases, a gift of the Chinese Women's Red Cross Society of Peking, an organization recently formed under Presidential mandate and under the patronage of Mrs. Hsu Shih-chang, wife of the President of China.

This gift was sent here in charge of two special messengers with a request that the contents of the cases be given to American, British, French, Italian, Chinese, Russian, Japanese and Czech-Slovak troops in Siberia. The 258 cases are packed with 110,000 packages of cigarettes, 10,000 pounds of Quaker Oats, 10,000 pairs of fur gauntlets and 10,000 sheepskin coats. The American Red Cross will look after the distribution of all the supplies.

Refugee garments and hospital supplies will make up the bulk of the shipment from the local Red Cross chapter. Thirty-six cases of refugee garments of all sorts and 63 cases of hospital supplies will be shipped. Seven cases of motor car spare parts and two cases of books will also be sent.

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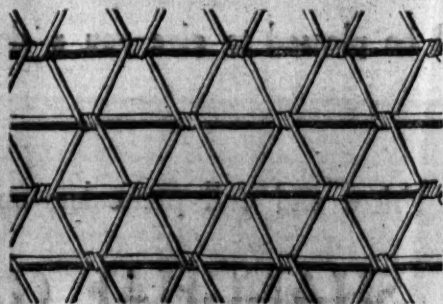
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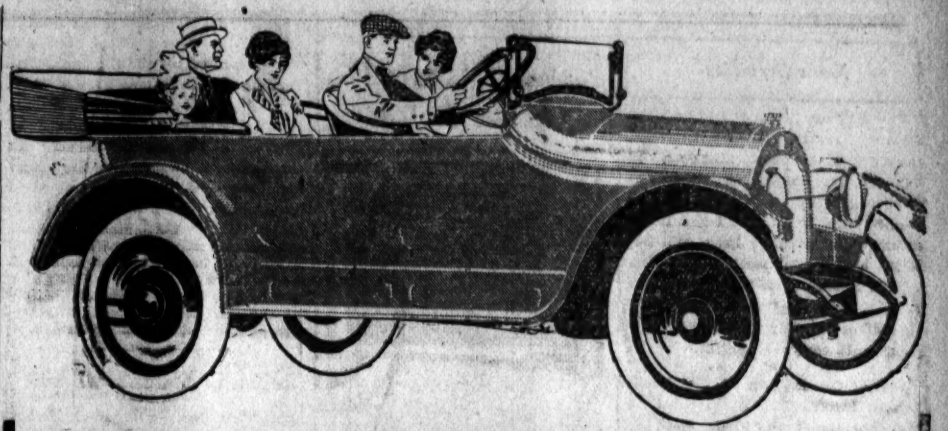
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News Brevities

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club will meet at the Carlton tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Papers on "The Underdeveloped Resources of China" will be read by Mrs. Stockton and Mrs. Brennan. Mrs. Maurice Price will describe the city of Soochow and Mrs. F. J. Williams will tell of Canton. Mrs. F. J. White's program on "Aboriginal Inhabitants of China" has been postponed until early next month.

One of the features of the Washington Birthday Ball, omitted in the accounts of the affair, was the playing of Messrs. Kearns and Cody of the Trianon orchestra. When the Trianon closed at two o'clock, the musicians agreed to play for the American Company dance and they made a great hit at Town Hall with their jazz music.

Two coolies received sentences of one month each in the Mixed Court yesterday for trying to pass a check for \$250 belonging to Mrs. Hoffman at the American Oriental Bank. The check, which was lost by Mrs. Hoffman, was picked up in Frenchtown by one of the coolies, who sent the other to the bank with it. Payment in the meantime had been stopped and the man was arrested when he appeared.

One of the handsomest and most artistically gotten up calendars issued here for the current year is one just received from the TEMA office. It is a four-leaf calendar with engaging Dutch scenes in color, done on heavy white art paper.

A Honolulu despatch to the Asahi says that Mr. Dwyer, an American District Court Judge, has granted citizenship to 184 Japanese volunteers. This decision was confirmed by the Immigration Bureau of the U.S. Labor Board, which rejected the application against the decision filed by Mr. Hoover, State Attorney at Washington. 400 more Japanese are expected to go through the procedure of becoming naturalized.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Seamen's Church and Mission Society will be held at the Church House at 5:30 p.m. March 2.

The Harold Dollar, sailing for Vancouver yesterday afternoon, carried 55 sacks and three baskets of American mail. The next mail for the United States will go on the Columbia Saturday.

Mr. William A. Chapman, acting clerk of the United States Court for China, returned to his duties yesterday after several days' illness.

The Nanking Chapter of the American Red Cross has contributed \$2,500 to the Central Committee. The money is to be used for Siberian relief.

It has been definitely decided by the Peking authorities to build a monument in the Central Park with the materials of the recently demolished Ketteler Monument in commemoration of the Allied victory. The work of construction will commence in the early part of March.

A Russian-English daily is now being published in Vladivostok under the editorship of Mr. B. P. Lopatin. The new publication, which is called the Echo, is described by its publisher as "an impartial, democratic paper."

It is stated that the Chinese Government has decided to appoint commercial attaches to the various Chinese Legations in foreign countries. The Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Agriculture and Commerce are discussing the details concerning this subject.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year and a musical program was enjoyed at the annual meeting of the Community Mutual Improvement Society, North Szechuen Road Extension, Saturday night at the Grace Baptist Church. They are: Dr. Fong F. Sec, chairman; Dr. F. Rawlinson, vice-chairman; Mr. B. E. Lee, secretary and Mrs. T. H. Lee, treasurer. Chairman Fong F. Sec read his annual report and Mrs. Lee's report showed a balance of \$104.60 in the treasury. Mrs. H. C. Mei sang. Miss Z. P. Lin gave a piano solo and Miss Woodberry

Famous Italian General On Mission To U.S.



GENERAL PIZZARELLO.

General Ugo Pizzarello, one of Italy's most famous war heroes, has arrived in America on a special mission for the Italian Government. General Pizzarello has been decorated fourteen times for gallantry in action, two of which are the most coveted decorations in the world, the Victoria Cross and the Gold Medal of Honor of Italy. There are only twenty-six living fighters wearing the Italian Gold Medal of Honor. General Pizzarello has been wounded twenty times, two of which were head wounds. His greatest feat was the capture of an entire Austrian battalion when he led fifty men in a charge on the slopes of the Carnic Mountains.

rendered a selection on the violin. Moving pictures also were screened.

Twenty residents of Shanghai have been recognized as citizens of the new Czechoslovak Republic. Less than 30 applied for recognition to Mr. C. Jedlicki, who was appointed by the French Consul-General to supervise the registration.

A former Chinese employe of Messrs. Andersen, Meyer who left town with \$2,000 which he had been sent out to collect was given a sentence of one year's imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday.

On Monday night Detective Inspector Eek and Inspector Kerrigan, with six Special Constables, conducted a raid at 10 Se Zang Ling, gathering in 34 gamblers and a large quantity of gaming paraphernalia and loose change. The haul would have been larger but for an ingeniously arranged false wall at the back of the premises, which was kicked down by a number of fugitives who escaped. The proprietor of the place was offered his choice between a \$50 fine or a month's imprisonment by Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Kwan in the Mixed Court yesterday and the remainder of the men, failing to appear, forfeited \$5 bail each.

Members of the St. Patrick's Society will meet today at 6 p.m.

At the annual meeting, held yes-



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RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

terday, the following were elected to the Committee of the Shanghai Fire Insurance Association: Messrs. E. C. Emmett, E. L. Arnold, C. J. G. Hill, S. S. Roberts, C. M. G. Burnie, A. R. Harris, K. Ito and L. Garner. In the course of his remarks, the chairman, Mr. E. C. Emmett, referred to the question of fire waste and water supply in the Settlement, pointing out that its importance was evident to all who had read the report of the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, in which a strong recommendation for the installation of a high pressure pumping system is contained.

ROLLAND PRAISES WILSON

Appeals To Him To Reconcile Races And Classes Of The World

The following letter, addressed by Rolland to President Wilson, was published in the Paris newspaper Le Populaire in its issue of Nov. 18, urging the President to meet the hopes of the masses of men in him by undertaking action that should transcend the wishes of any one political party or camp of opinion. It is translated from the Neue Zürcher Zeitung of Nov. 22, a copy of which has just been received here:

"Mr. President! The peoples are breaking their chains. The hour which you anticipated and wished for is striking. May it not strike in vain! From one end of Europe to another there is rising among the peoples the will to take control once again of their own destinies and to unite for the purpose of the regeneration of Europe. Across the political frontiers their hands are seeking one another in order to join together.

"Yet between them are ever the open abysses and misunderstandings. A bridge must be built across this chasm. The chains of that ancient fatalism which drives these peoples to national wars and lets them hurl themselves blindly upon one another for mutual destruction must be shattered. Alone they cannot do so. And they cry for help. But to whom shall they address themselves? You alone, Mr. President, still enjoy a universal moral authority among all those who are new burdened with the terrible honor of guiding the peoples of the world. Answer the appeal of these pathetic hopes. Take these hands which are extended and help them to a reunion. Help these groping peoples to find their way again, to found the new charter of freedom and unity, whose principles they are passionately seeking for.

"Consider! Europe threatens to disintegrate into the spheres of hell. The peoples in all lands have little confidence in the ruling classes. At this hour you are still the only one who can speak to and be heard by the peoples, the bourgeoisies of all peoples, on both sides; you are the only one who can today be a mediator between them. (Can you do so tomorrow, also?) If this mediator fails, the divided human masses, without counterpoise, will be driven almost by fate to excesses, the peoples to bloody anarchy, and the parties of the old order to bloody reaction. Class war,

race war, war between the races of yesterday, war between the races that are forming today, blind social battles that seek to satisfy only the hatreds and common greeds, the raving dreams of an hour of life without a tomorrow.

"Hail of Washington and Abraham Lincoln! Do not espouse the cause of a single party or a single people, but rather take in hand the cause of all! Invite the representatives of the peoples to the Congress of Humanity. Preside there with all the authority which your high moral conscience and the mighty future of tremendous America insure for you. Speak, speak to all! The world hungers for a voice that transcends the borders of the races and classes. Be the arbiter of the free peoples. And may the future greet you with the name of the Reconciler."

Zimro Farewell

The Petrograd Sextet Zimro will give its last concert in Shanghai at the Lyceum Theater Friday night, February 28, and will be assisted on this occasion by Miss Elfrida Boss, Gold Medalist of the Petrograd Conservatoire. Those who have heard the Zimro combination here have unanimously voted its playing a genuine musical treat rarely afforded out here. These players are well worth hearing. A good program has been arranged.

Siberian Comforts Fund

The hon. treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions to the above fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged	Tsels.	Dollars.
L. W. Dupre	1,620.79	\$85.85
H. F. Dupre	50.00	50.00
Anonymous	250.00	50.00
Tropical		200.00
Two Bets		10.00

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H. H. Fox, Hon. Treasurer.

Pootung Tram Co. Opposed In Shanghai

The refusal of the application for registration of the proposed \$10,000,000 Pootung Tramway Co. was asked by leading members of the Shanghai gentry in a telegram yesterday to the Peking Cabinet and the Ministries of

Communications and of Commerce and Agriculture. The telegram stated that no local merchants are aware of this company, which claimed to be a purely Chinese concern. On the other hand, it is feared that certain foreigners are promoting the enterprise. Mr. Chen, the tea department head of the local Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, who is reported to be one of the chief promoters, has denied that he has any interest in the project.

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SHANGHAI JOCKEY WINS ANNUAL HONGKONG DERBY

Mr. William Hill Takes Classic And Two Other Local Riders Placed

Mr. William Hill, consistent winner at Shanghai and Kiangwan races meetings, rode Mountain King to a victory in the Hongkong Derby yesterday afternoon. Two other local jockeys followed Mr. Hill home, Mr. Burkill taking second place on Albion Dahila and Mr. Crockam landing third on Valley King.

Shanghai jockeys are making a veritable clean-up at the Hongkong meeting. Nine firsts, eight seconds and eight thirds were garnered by local men in the first day's races and performances were little less consistent yesterday.

All three places in two races yesterday, the Exchange Plate and the Derby, and the first two places in the Sub-Griffins' Challenge Cup were taken by Shanghai riders.

Mr. Hill is easily the star rider of the meeting to date with four firsts and two thirds on Monday and a first in the Derby and a third yesterday. Mr. Johnstone took two firsts, two seconds and four thirds on Monday and came through with two firsts, a second and a third yesterday. Mr. Moller has four firsts, four seconds and two thirds to his credit; Mr. Burkill has finished in first place in four races, second in four others, and third in one. Mr. Dalgleish has been placed in two thirds and a second. Mr. Vida took a second on Monday and two firsts and a third yesterday.

THE RESULTS IN DETAIL (Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, February 25.—The gate money at the Races fell off yesterday, and also the takings at the Cash Sweeps and Pari-mutuel, owing to the Chinese, who were conspicuous by their absence from the grandstand and enclosure.

The new stands in substitution of the former matcheds were a failure. Their accommodation is restricted to eighty persons each and they were sparsely occupied. In view of the disaster last year a fire engine with steam up was stationed at the entrance to the enclosure and also a fully equipped motor ambulance with attendants.

Today's results follow:

- 1.—The Jockey Cup. Once round.
- 1.—Swallow Kremer.
- 2.—Woodworker Doyle.
- 3.—Casius Adams.

Time: 1:58 2-5 secs.

- 2.—The Exchange Plate. From the two mile post once round and in.
- 1.—Triumph Burkill.
- 2.—Daintysand Moller.
- 3.—Night Hawk Johnstone.

Time: 2:20.

- 3.—The Hongkong Derby. One mile and a half.
- 1.—Mountain King Hill.
- 2.—Albion Dahila Burkill.
- 3.—Valley King Crockam.

Time: 3:17.

- 4.—The The Subscription Griffins' Challenge Cup. One mile and a quarter.
- 1.—Burst Length Johnstone.
- 2.—Starlight Moller.
- 3.—Smokebox Sedgwick.

Time: 2:44 4-5 secs.

- 5.—The China Stakes. Five furlongs.
- 1.—Sandy Johnstone.
- 2.—Coronet Dahila Burkill.
- 3.—Spotted Sand Vida.

Time: 1:16.

- 6.—The Lusitano Cup. One mile.
- 1.—Purity Dahila Vida.
- 2.—American Chief Knoll.
- 3.—Footlight Moller.

Time: 2:10 2-5 secs.

- 7.—The Foochow Cup. One mile and a half.
- 1.—Standard Dahila Burkill.
- 2.—Upwood Park Hill.
- 3.—Black Jack Dalgleish.

Time: 3:13 2-5 secs.

- 8.—The Royal Navy Cup. From the two miles post once round and in.
- 1.—Cornhill Burkill.
- 2.—Moonlight Moller.

- 3.—Morning Star Sedgwick.
- Time: 2:24 1-5 secs.
- 9.—The Black Rock Stakes. One mile and a quarter.
- 1.—Firelight Moller.
- 2.—Wisdom Johnstone.
- 3.—Vesuvius Dahila Burkill.

Time: 2:43 3-5 secs.

- 10.—The Gymkana Club Cup. Three quarters of a mile.
- 1.—Thames Dahila Vida.
- 2.—Band Or Kremer.
- 3.—Essex Chief Hill.

Time: 1:35 1-5 secs.

The Zimro Concert

The Zimro players, now including Miss Elfrida Boss (violinist), gave a concert at the residence of Lady Fraser last evening in aid of the funds of the British Women's Work Association. They were assisted by Mrs. Thorsen and Mr. Brown as vocalists, who each sang a group of songs.

Two movements from Tchaikovsky's Quartet in D. op. 11 showed the string players at their best. No quartet playing equal to the Zimro has ever been heard in Shanghai. The ensemble is inimitable. The slow movement and Scherzo, played here at their first concert, was as beautiful as ever.

The solo clarinetist, Mr. Belleson, played a Russian dance from Tchaikovsky's ballet "Swan's Lake" and "Autumn Songs." He is a virtuoso of the instrument and the solos gave him scope for the fullest display of its tonal range and variety of technique. There were two groups of trios for violin, cello and piano each concluded with one of the popular Slavonic Dances of Brahms (Nos. 5 and 6). They were played with all the Slav-Gipsy flavor and animation conceivable.

Miss Boss, after giving Dvorak's well-known Humoresque and Kreisler's Tambourin Chinois, played an encore. Mr. Chernavsky is an artist and a great cellist.

Of the songs Mrs. Thorsen chose two interesting American Indian songs by Cadman and one of London Ronald. "A little winding road," charmingly sung. Mr. Brown gave "Mother o' Mine," Strauss' "All Souls' Day" and the rollicking "Rolling down to Rio" (German) with great spirit.

Mr. R. C. Young accompanied both vocalists.

Musical Shanghai should be grateful to the Zimro sextet, for it gave its services entirely gratuitously to help the funds of the B.W.W.A. It has also given us music of a standard that is a revelation. Two concerts announced by the sextet a week or two ago unfortunately did not take place, and only one opportunity remains to show our appreciation of them.

Their farewell concert at the Lyceum theater on Friday should be as generously supported as the artists have been generous in giving their services.

Amongst other things to be played is the famous "clari-net quintet" of Brahms. This alone should attract a really large number of hearers while the quartet promised is Beethoven's "Harp" in E flat.

R. B. Hume.

The Gondoliers

The Amateur Dramatic Club produces that charming comic opera of Gilbert and Sullivan, "The Gondoliers," tomorrow and the curtain will ring up promptly at a quarter to nine. Special notice is given of that fact.

A big orchestra has been carefully trained by Mr. R. C. Young and in order to let it have a fair hearing the doors will be closed to late comers until the overture has been played. There will then be a minute or so interval and some half a dozen bars will ring up the curtain. The public is asked particularly to be seated before the advertised time so that both players and audience will not be interrupted. There has been a popular demand for earlier hours and the A.D.C. is on this occasion making an experiment which it hopes the public will support.

The dress rehearsal took place last night and went with a fine swing and "The Gondoliers" should add another triumph to the club's list of productions.

Obituary

Mrs. F. W. Sutterle

Funeral services for Mrs. F. W. Sutterle were held yesterday afternoon at Bubbling Well Cemetery in the presence of a very large number of mourning friends. The services in the Chapel and at the grave side were conducted by Bishop Graves. The pall bearers were Messrs. T. B. Brown, T. H. Suffert, Oscar Moller, Adolph Spitzel, Barnes Moss and R. H. Parker. The chief mourners were Mr. Sutterle and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sutterle, Jr.

An exceedingly large number of beautiful floral pieces, wreaths and flowers were sent by the following friends: Mr. O. B. Gensborough, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Allan, "Sam and Hash," Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, Irving Esler, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Prince, Mrs. S. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Eveleigh, Mrs. Ollerdesen and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. White and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Himrod, the Rosenfeld family, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Olsen, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Moller, Mr. Thomas H. Suffert, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ladov, Victor, Lue Mosser, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Komaroff, Mr. Carl L. Seitz, Mr. E. A. Messer, Dr. W. T. Findley, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Eldridge Gibson, Mr. S. E. Levy, Shanghai Life Insurance Company foreign staff, Shanghai Life Insurance Company Chinese staff, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. White, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Reiss, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ezra, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Judith, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Wooten, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Gensburger and family, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Ezra, A. Sophie and family, Mrs. C. E. Pearson and Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dawson, Mr. S. A. Seth, "Pinky and Blue," Captain and Mrs. D. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Fairman, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gaines, Mr. and Mrs. C. Barff, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Webb, Mr. Y. C. Tong, Mr. and Mrs. W. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Tait, Mr. Arthur J. Israel, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Brown, Dr. N. L. Downs, Mr. and Mrs. Baughman, Mr. J. I. Ezra, Messrs. Adolph and Herman Spitzel, Mr. V. Meyer, Mr. E. T. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Tieg, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gater, Mr. M. Speelman, Mrs. Albert Mendel and Marie, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gande, Mr. Horace Hanbury, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gaud, Mr. Elmer Evensen, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Moodie, Mr. Fred S. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Trumper, Mr. and Mrs. John Elmore, Mr. and Mrs. Farbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hayman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wolsifter, Mr. R. H. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Grooms, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Bidwell, Mr. Fred Dallas, Mr. David Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. George Arnold, Miss Sennett, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Goodrich, Judge and Mrs. C. S. Lohmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Ezra, Miss H. H. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gerrard, Mr. and Mrs. Ludovino d'Encarnacao, Edna and Emily Darrah, Dr. and Mrs. Stacy A. Ransom, Mr. and Mrs. George Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Souza, Mr. and Mrs. H. Philbrick, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Thelesen, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. White, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Raven, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vida, I. Yue, "Amah."

"Boy," "Coolie," "Boy," "Coolie," "Cook."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Buried

Reuter's Service
Ottawa, February 22.—The remains of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which have been lying in state in the House of Commons since Wednesday, were interred at Notre Dame Cemetery today after an imposing procession which included the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, the members of the Cabinet, the Provincial Governors and Premiers. The Government offices and places of business were closed, the buildings draped in black and flags flown at half-mast. Simultaneously bells were tolled and requiem services held throughout Canada.

Shanghai Revolver Club

The February revolver competition for the Expert's medal and bar will close next Sunday evening, March 2. Officers and men of the Allied army and navy are cordially invited to enter in the Club competitions.

Chaplin Film All Week

Charlie Chaplin attracted so many people to the Apollo Theater Monday night that the management was forced to stop the sale of tickets just before the overture. Last night nearly a hundred people were turned away, so popular is Chaplin in "Shoulder Arms." Standing room was at a premium.

To accommodate the hundreds of people who would not otherwise be able to see the picture, the management announced last night that it will be retained here until Sunday. "Shoulder Arms" will be screened nightly including Sunday and there will be matinees Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

Last night the big house was kept in frowns from the time Charlie was seen in the awkward squad until he drove the Kaiser, Little Willie and Von Hindenburg home to his company. And then they laughed some more.

North-China Hong List

The North-China Hong List and directory for 1919 has just been issued. This standard compilation, revised and brought up to date, contains its usual wide range of information valuable in both a business and social way. The Shanghai directory, including the hong list, "Who's Who," street and residence directories and railway lists, is considerably augmented, as is also the Outport directory, which includes the alphabetical list of firms and individuals for thirty outports. A large amount of valuable general information is appended—postal rates, Shanghai harbor regulations, Chinese and English scales of weights and measures, exchange tables and the like.

BRITISH MINERS' VOTE HEAVILY FAVORS STRIKE

Latest Returns Show 308,053 For And 53,835 Against Quitting Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 23.—The ballot of 600,000 members of the Miners' Federation continues to favor a strike. The figures at midnight yesterday were 308,053 in favor and 53,835 against the strike.

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"OSRAM" - "G.E.C."

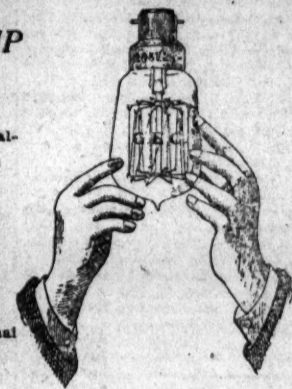
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Offices at Seattle and Montreal.

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Comfortable and quiet.
Most centrally located hotel in Vancouver. Cafe in connection.
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WEATHER

Cloudy or overcast and misty weather
with threats of rain in the Yang-
tze and Hoangho valleys.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 26, 1919

The Supreme Council And Bolshevism

IS Germany going the same way that
Russia has gone? The latest
cables reveal a state of affairs in the
erstwhile empire of the Hohen-
zollerns bordering on sheer anarchy.
Unemployment in Berlin is increas-
ing. It is computed that 5,000 are
thrown out of work in Berlin daily;
the total number of persons un-
employed there is given at 200,000,
while in Hamburg, Munich and
Leipzig the number reaches five
figures. This state of affairs is due
to the demobilisation of the army and
munition-works and to the inability
of peace industries to start again
owing to the scarcity of raw
materials. Railway transport has
been crippled, shortage of vital food-
stuffs is seriously increasing the
percentage of mortality, the birth-
rate is lower, and new diseases are
making their appearance. Further,
an exhaustion of rations is anti-
cipated at an early date. A message
from Munich states that all busi-
nesses have been closed, the tram-
ways have stopped running, the red
flag has been hoisted to half-mast
everywhere and a general strike has
been proclaimed. A later message
announces that civil war has broken
out and the scenes in the streets of
Munich resemble a veritable hell
let loose.

Instead of the wounds of war be-
ing healed by the armistice, Ger-
many is being torn by the wolves of
revolution and counter-revolution in
much the same way that befell
Russia. The question whether Ger-
many can be rescued from the danger
of an advanced state of Bolshevism
is intimately bound up with the
treatment to be accorded by the
Allied Powers to the Russian ques-
tion. There were those, of course,
who maintained that the invitation
of the Allies to the Russian factions
to meet on the Prince's Isle in the
Sea of Marmara was a mistake, but
we do not hear much opposition now-
adays. The amazing element in the
situation is one which was overlook-
ed by a majority of commentators,
namely, the apathy displayed by the
Bolsheviks to meet the Allies. It was
at first thought that the Bolsheviks
would jump at the Allies' offer for
a conference, but results have belied
that assumption.

The most vital question of the hour
is the finding of a formula by the
Allies for the settlement of this prob-
lem. It is an urgent necessity to
get the various Russian factions to-
gether at a conference with the Allies
and find out just what it is that the
Bolsheviks want. If they persist in
their refusal to meet the Allies, then
it is clearly up to the latter to
formulate a definite program among
themselves that can be submitted to
Russians of all factions.

The effort to smother Bolshevism
by belittling it, by ignoring it and
by lying about it has come to nought.
Both President Wilson and Lloyd
George have publicly recognised it as
a people's movement that has got to
be dealt with out in the open, falling
which the Peace Conference and the
League of Nations will not reach full
fruit and the peace of the world
will be as far off as ever. It is the
vital and imperative duty of the
Supreme Council to solve this ques-
tion of what is to be done about
Bolshevism, and at once. And this
can only be done by talking to the
Bolsheviks.

Correspondence

The Swiss Helmet

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Sir—I, for one, beg to protest
against the coloring that things Swiss
often receive out here.
The latest instance is your daily.
In your issue of February 22nd, 1919,
you reproduce a photograph, showing
Swiss soldiers on guard against pos-
sible Bolshevik disturbances in Berne.
By the way, it can be recalled that the
Swiss Government was the first neu-
tral one vigorously to suppress this
fever symptom "Bolshevism," and to
refuse asylum for its adherents.
What I take exception to is the sug-
gestive remark "watch the German
steel helmets." Why the word "Ger-
man" should come in is not clear.
They were probably all good "Swiss
make" with metal—as far as it is not
aluminum, which Switzerland can
produce herself—supplied by the Allies,
who know best why they did it.

Allow me to state two facts not
generally known. The acquaintance
with such helmets in Switzerland is of
some old standing. In particular,
Swiss remember the "Guglers," who
like wild beasts fell into that peaceful
country in 1443, robbing and violating
as far as they could proceed. They
were the dismissed soldiery of Euro-
pean kings, who had no future use for
them and did not want them in their
own respective countries after a hun-
dred years' war. That they, the trained
soldiers, were beaten back with bloody
heads by untrained yeomanry belongs
to history. And that they were called
"Guglers" comes from their headgear,
which curiously enough is the twin
brother of that which you stigmatise.
The second fact has never been put in
print yet out here. May I again draw
attention to Mr. Baker's (Secretary of
War, U.S.A.) statement that only after
the war it will be known, what the
U.S.A. and Switzerland (please note the
apparent incongruity) did in this war.
This was before the U.S.A. had ac-
tively joined, viz.: declared war.

As the German war is now over, this
somewhat mysterious message called
out here by Reuter may now be ex-
plained.
Within 24 hours 250,000 trained
soldiers (citizens' army) were at the
disposal of their leaders and their
country on 1st August, 1914. They responded to the call
within shorter time than any
standing army could, or did. From the
remote Alps they rushed down and
reported themselves with rifle, haversack
and the iron ration which also
included steel cartridges. This state-
ment can be easily verified. Even if I
did not know personally the efficiency
of the Swiss "Milita" system, as it is
called, it would have been a pleasure
to read independent opinions, even out
here, regarding this mobilisation.

The effect of this sudden action had
very tragic consequences for Belgium,
that is true, but like Belgium (with
powerful fortresses) Switzerland took
lessons from previous foreign inva-
sions and would have no more, if pre-
ventable. There were only two tactical
and strategic points from which to
attack France, treacherously and
unawares—through Belgium and
Switzerland. Both countries were
protected nominally by international
treaties. To the German general staff
it could have been no hidden fact that
the forcing of the Swiss-French Jura
passes, which would have secured
them the unbeaten fortress of Belfort
and opened a free way to Paris and
further south would have been a vital
blow at France.

The immediate mobilisation of the
manhood of Switzerland on August 1
prevented that, which might have been
a calamity not only for France, but for
all concerned. Switzerland took a
great, but also a bold risk in doing as
she did, with the immediate object of
self-defense, to bar the way to any in-
vader. Historically speaking, France
never contemplated an attack. All she
did was to be prepared for defense.
So with Switzerland. But by doing
what Helvetia did, to be the first
country in the whole of Europe, to be
"determined" on August 1st, the little
country probably prevented something,
which would have been of no good
to any after-epoch, speaking
for all nations concerned.

Two small side issues may also be
of some interest to the general reader.
How was it possible to get all the men
from the low valleys and nearly un-
inhabitable heights, far away from
modern traffic, down to their posts?
Telegraph was at work, Church bells
rang out the impending storm, and on
all high peaks big flames and fires were
lit. "Good-bye, wife and children!"
And before half an hour was over
everyone was on his way. So we were
taught some twenty years ago, and
probably the events that were to come
were not unexpected.

And statements or remarks unex-
plained and rather with a side here
can ruin individuals in an out-of-the-
way corner; therefore I would esteem
it if you would see your way to pub-
lish this, and I am sure you will not
stand in the way of what I have some
right to ask for.

Shanghai, February 26th, 1919.
[Note: We are glad to give pub-
licity to the above communication
which is full of sound sense. Perhaps
it should be said that the photograph
in writing the caption intended to
convey the meaning that the helmets
were shaped like those adopted for the
German army. In the picture we
published, the shape of the helmets is
not clear, but it does tend to resemble
the German make. The photographer,
of course, was on the scene, and knew
exactly what the helmets looked like.
News photographers write notes to
accompany each picture they take, for
naturally the man in the office at home
wouldn't know much about where the
picture was taken or what it meant or
showed, unless he had a message to
go with it from the man in the field.
As good as any other and it would
constitute no reflection upon the Swiss
army staff to have adopted it. In
any case, our correspondent mis-
takes the line used by the photo-
grapher, which was, "Note the Swiss
troops wear helmets similar in shape
to those used by the Germans in the
great war."

The Nervousness About Korea

The Japan Chronicle writes: It
is not surprising that the death of
the former Emperor of Korea
should have aroused feelings of
regret in the minds of the Koreans
for their vanished independence. A
retrospect was natural on the oc-
casion, and, if Japanese administra-
tion in Korea was all that it is
claimed to be, the authorities should
not have feared a contrast between
the old regime and present condi-
tions. In many respects the vanis-
hed order was bad enough. Ap-
parently the Japanese authorities
have not sufficient confidence in the
Korean recognition of an improve-
ment in the national conditions to
allow freedom of speech. Not a
single newspaper is allowed to be
published in Korea by Koreans or
in Korean interests; no assembly is
permitted for the discussion of pol-
itics; no attempt is made to institute
a system of self-government or to
encourage the Koreans to believe
that in due course they will have
the right of managing their own
affairs.

As a result, the Government has
no confidence in the loyalty of the
Korean people. On the death of the
late Emperor of Korea every pre-
caution was taken against possible
disorder—a duty that was essential,
no doubt but, an exhibition of dis-
trust that reflects curiously on some
official notions about Korean
gratitude for Japanese protection.
Even the assembly of the people in
front of the palace and their waiting
at the death of the last national
sovereign to reign over them was
regarded with suspicion, and some
of the Japanese correspondents in-
dignantly suggested that such hon-
oring of a monarch who had abdicated
was seditious.

But while it was probably neces-
sary to take all precautions in Korea
against the foolishness of some ex-
citables persons, who might have in-
volved their countrymen in riot and
bloodshed without any nearer ap-
proach to self-government, it is to
be regretted that the authorities in
Japan should prevent the Korean
students from the free expression of
their opinions. Of course if these
young men advocate physical force
and urge their fellow-countrymen
to take up arms for the establish-
ment of Korean nationality, they
cannot complain if an appeal to
force is met by force. So far as
can be discovered, however—for
the papers are apparently forbidden
to reproduce the speeches made or
the manifestos issued—the Korean
students have simply urged that the
right to be treated on the same terms
as the Melancholides-Jebustites or the
Slyrno-Slovenes; it may be ridicu-
lous to suggest that the Koreans have
as much claim to control their own
affairs as the Czech-Slovaks whom
the Japanese set out to release from
Siberia in order that they might be
restored to self-government and in-
dependence in their own country.

But surely these things can be
argued. By argument the Koreans
may even be brought to see the error
of their ways in imagining for one
moment that their case is an in-
alienable right of the nationalities
whose independence the Entente, in
alliance with Japan, is pledged to
establish or restore after it had been
lost for several centuries.

Instead of argument or reason,
however, the authorities employ the
method of suppression. Meetings of
Korean students in Tokyo are dis-
persed, the dissemination of Korean
manifestos is forbidden, those who
resist the orders of the authorities
are arrested and tried in secret, and
sentences of as much as one year's
hard labor are imposed on Korean
students for such an offense as
publishing a manifesto in which they
urge the government to grant them
necessary official permission. We
strongly urge upon the Japanese au-
thorities that the course they are
taking is injudicious and likely to
damage the reputation of Japan far
more than if the wildest manifes-
tos were allowed circulation. The
government is perfectly justified in
arresting and punishing those who
incite to armed uprising, though
even then a little generosity would
probably be found more serviceable
than harshness, but when the claim
is simply for self-determination
along the lines which are assumed
to govern the territorial decision,
arrived at by the Peace Conference,
the case is wholly different. Any
steps which the Government takes
to prevent such expression of opinion
will be regarded abroad as an ad-
mission that the Koreans have a
case, and that the Japanese authori-
ties are anxious to prevent its ex-
pression. Already the treatment of
the Chinese delegates at the Peace
Conference, and the endeavor to pre-
vent the disclosure of the secret
treaties, has aroused considerable
attention in Europe and America,
producing a strong interest in Japan's
policy in the Far East which it has
not hitherto received. If in addi-
tion to the endeavor to silence the
Chinese peace delegates at Paris,
there is also reported an attempt to
suppress the essay of the Koreans
in putting their case before the
world, a very bad effect is likely to
be produced. These probabilities
might well be taken into considera-
tion by the Japanese Government.

The Hara Administration came into
office with the pledge that free
speech would not be interfered with
and that the constant pressure ex-
ercised by the police on newspapers
would be removed. It would be
difficult for any journalist to say that
the pledge has been fulfilled. The
prosecution of the Asahi for "dang-
erous thoughts" was continued, and

the pressure exerted on that journal
was so great that its president had
to retire and its staff was compelled
to resign or be remodelled. The
prosecution of the Koko Herald for
lese majeste, its offense being the
reproduction of an article from a
Shanghai paper containing a sentence
which would in any other country
have passed without notice, was still
maintained, and the case, like that of
the Asahi, was heard in secret. The
only change in policy would appear
to be that police instructions have
taken the form rather of advice or
warning than of actual prohibition.
In view of the powers exercised by
the police, that is a very slight im-
provement. The pressure exercised
by the authorities on the press is
almost of necessity discriminatory in
its effect. For example, immedi-
ately after the death of the late Em-
peror of Korea was announced the
Herald of Asia published an article
making several very disparaging re-
ferences to the late sovereign of
Korea, especially concerning his fear
of assassination. Now such an
article was calculated to excite much
resentment among Koreans, espe-
cially as the Herald of Asia is
edited by a Japanese journalist who
has been connected with semi-official
propaganda. So far as we can learn,
it passed the authorities without re-
buke. But when the Chronicle pro-
tested against it and made a natural
retort, we were warned by the Home
Office. This appears unfair dis-
crimination if the object of the au-
thorities is simply the maintenance
of peace in Korea. Of all people
the editor of the Herald of Asia
ought to realize that, mistaken or
not, the Koreans have some ground
for believing that they were deprived
of independence after being assured
that it would be maintained. In
1904, when he was editor of the
Japan Times, he wrote: "We are
solemnly pledged before the world
to respect the independence of the
peninsular kingdom, and nothing in
the past policy and action of the
Imperial Government gives even the
shadow of excuse for doubting its
good faith in its international rela-
tions." Six years later, in 1910,
Korea was annexed.

It will perhaps be replied to us
that even the British Government
has found it necessary to restrain
free speech in Ireland, to suppress
newspapers and to seize printing
presses. The charge is unfortunately
true, though it must be remembered
that this was done in war time and
after a serious rebellion in Dublin.
But has it been successful? So far
is this from being the case that the
suppression of free speech in Ireland
has destroyed the constitutional
movement, and the elections have re-
sulted in the overwhelming victory
of a party pledged to separation
from England. But even with all
the suppression that has been ex-
ercised, the Irish press is free to
an extent that can hardly be realised
in the case of the more strongly
oppressed, and the elections have re-
sulted in the victory which Sinn Fein has won,
without any attempt at Government
interference with the ballot-boxes,
may save the situation by producing
a sense of responsibility in the lead-
ers of the successful party.

But in Ireland, as elsewhere, the
suppression of newspapers and the
censorship of candidates' election ad-
dresses clearly produced the very
opposite effect to that intended. So
it must be in the case of Korea. The
suppression of free speech will thrust
the legitimate aspirations of the
people into underground channels,
promoting violence instead of en-
couraging moderation. There is un-
happily no party in Japan eager to
aid the Koreans in achieving a legiti-
mate form of self-government
under the Japanese Empire, as in
the parallel case of Ireland. Even
Mr. Onaka, the most democratic of
statesmen, who advocates universal
suffrage for Japan, has not a word
to say on behalf of free speech for
Koreans. Korean claims only meet
with bitter hostility in the Japanese
press. We have little doubt that
Korea could be made loyal to Japan
as South Africa was made loyal to
Britain, after the bitterly contested
war with the Boers, if the same
spirit of generosity was shown. Un-
fortunately there does not seem a
Japanese statesman with the vision
of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman
or a party like the English Liberals
who would support him if the at-
tempt were made to prepare the
Korean people for self-government
under Japan. It is very clear, how-
ever, that until such a statesman
and party arises in this country,
Korea will go the same way as Ire-
land and become an almost insoluble
problem.

Long-Delayed Letters

During the siege of Paris the post
office administration hit upon the
expedient of enclosing letters in
small zinc globes, water-tight, and
hermetically sealed, and dropping
them into the Seine. They were
floating, if they were not captured by
the Germans, down the river to the
French line, where a man stretched
across the river fished them in and
they were sent on their way.
Unfortunately for the French, the
Germans discovered the character
of these zinc floats and, as they
could not hope to see and fish out
by ordinary means all the letters
that were sent thus, they stretched
across the river, at Villeneuve Saint
Georges, a net of their own and
effectually stopped this system of
postal communication. The zinc
floats and the letters were pretty
nearly forgotten when, about ten
years ago, a fisherman found in the
Seine, near Villeneuve, a queer-
looking globe of zinc. With a large
knife he opened it and found in it
three hundred letters, still legible,
and all dated December, 1870.
They were given to the postal au-
thorities, and after this long wait in
the river went on their way.

'Dreadful Pressure On The East'

Dr. Senga Tsurutaro, Professor of
International Law at Kyoto Imperial
University, who is generally regarded
—perhaps quite unjustly—as having
a leaning towards German Kultur
because of his long study in Ger-
many, is quoted by the Mainichi as
making the following comment upon
the League of Nations, as soon as
the text of the covenant was wired
to Japan by the Kokusai. He says:
"On perusal of the text of the
covenant for the League of Nations
just announced, it appears that the
actual power of the League rests
with the Executive Council provided
for in Article 3, which consists of
representatives of the United States,
Britain, France, Italy and Japan, to-
gether with representatives of four
other States, members of the League.
Japan of course has a voice in the
decision of matters that will come
before the Council, but seeing that
all decisions will go by the majority
vote, a good deal of doubt must
necessarily be felt by Japan as to
the possibility of any point raised by
her being carried at the Council—
for instance, when racial problems
are brought upon the tapis. Suppos-
ing that some international com-
plications arise over racial problem,
and the Executive Council is called
upon to give its decision on the
matter, what attitude will America
assume? It is safe to predict that
the decision which will be reached
by the Council on such subjects will
be prejudicial to races other than
the Whites, but no effective protest
can possibly be made against the
exercise of irrational pressure upon
colored races when it is carried out
in accordance with the decision of
the Council."

"I have no doubt that this stipula-
tion will result in putting Britain
and America, particularly the latter,
in a position of great advantage, and
as a result of the activity of this
machinery of the League of Nations
I fear that dreadful pressure will be
brought to bear upon the East, to
the serious detriment of the future
development of the Japanese na-
tion. It is within the bounds of pos-
sibility that the activity of the
Whites, notably the Americans, in
China and Siberia will grow more
undisguised by help of the League
of Nations. It is also very likely that
America will refuse to abandon her
scheme of naval expansion, giving
as defense the plea of undertaking
her share in providing an interna-
tional military force. The reduction
of armaments and the plans for pre-
venting future wars will be framed
on the basis primarily of protecting
the interests of Britain and America.
That the Anglo-Japanese Alliance,
which has hitherto formed the pivot
of Japan's diplomacy, will be abro-
gated on the formal promulgation
of the Constitution of the
League of Nations is clear from
Article 25 of the covenant of the
League just published. The protec-
tion of labor and the guarantees of
commerce are referred to but these
are of a nebulous character. The
League of Nations evidently aims at
the formation of a great Federal
State embracing the world, with the
various countries as its integral
parts.

Dr. Nitobe On Democracy

In considering the best way to
make a country really strong in the
Jitsugyo no Nippon, Dr. Nitobe says:
"Those who cannot believe in gov-
ernment along democratic lines have
apparently in view the prosperity
which bureaucratic countries have
achieved in the past. But the
superiority of bureaucratic to demo-
cratic institutions, if closely exam-
ined, will be found more apparent than
real. In spite of the many dis-
advantages which it would be idle
to ignore in democratic government,
this form of government is the only
one that makes for the real strength
of a country. The progress which
Russia made under the autocracy
of Peter the Great was wonderful.
The rapidity with which Germany
raised herself from a conglomera-
tion of small States to the great
Empire which she was, is certainly
without parallel in history. In face
of these examples of the supposed
superiority of autocratic to demo-
cratic government in the matter of
extending territory, those Japanese
whose penetration is anything but
deep jumped to the conclusion that
expansion on a large scale and in
a short space of time is only possible
under bureaucratic government. In
support of their theory they would
point to the comparatively slow pro-
gress of such democratic countries
as England and France, attributing
it all to the prevalence of demo-
cratic ideas among their populations.
They went so far as to aver that
in comparison with Germany and Rus-
sia, England and France retrogressed.
But the war has exploded this
conception. It has proved beyond
a doubt the soundness of English
and French methods. The nations
whose liberties have been most ex-
tended have emerged victorious over
those who believed in bureaucracy."

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Hints For The Household

Equal quantities of paraffin and vinegar make a good and cheap furniture polish; be sure to shake the bottle before using.

When dishes used for cooking have become discolored, rub them with damp salt until all stain is removed.

A marble boiled in milk, porridge, custards, etc., will automatically do the stirring as the liquid cools, and so prevent burning.

Scatter salt on a carpet when sweeping, and you will not only find it has a cleansing effect, but that it also keeps away moths.

Liquid ammonia is invaluable for washing silver, softening bath water, and producing a good lather when washing woollens.

Mechanics Of Armies And Of Brains

By Garrett P. Servis

"Napoleon said: 'The strength of an army, like power in mechanics, is estimated by multiplying the mass by the rapidity.' And it is said that it takes about fourteen

times more power to start an automobile than to keep it going. Are these statements absolutely true? I think, if you would give us the law of mechanics covering these points, it would enlighten many

minds. Incidentally, is not the same law applicable to initial human efforts wherein several new mental or muscular, or both, operations are involved?—D. E. H."

It is startling to many persons to see how accurately the laws of mechanics account for the activities of life, not excepting those activities which are currently supposed to be non-mechanical or metaphysical. Napoleon's famous dictum amounts to this:

"Ten thousand men as a striking force may be made equal to the effect of 40,000 if they are thrown into action in one-quarter of the time."

This is strict application of the mechanical law which tells us that the momentum of a moving body is equal to the product of its mass, or quantity of matter, multiplied by its velocity. A mass of 10,000 pounds moving four feet per second has the same momentum as 40,000 pounds moving one foot per second. Napoleon reckoned each soldier as a unit of mass, like a pound, and assuming them to be, on the average, of equal value, or weight, he multiplied the number of soldiers by the relative speed with which he could bring them to bear on the enemy. Yet there are times when a slow-moving but very massive body may produce more desirable effects than a swift-moving less massive one. All these things were carefully worked out by Napoleon on the analogy of mechanical laws.

Very Important Part
But you have left unquoted a very important part of his maxim, for he winds it up with these words: "A rapid march augments the morale of an army and increases all the chances of victory."

Now, this is not, as it might seem to be, a variation from the cold scientific statement preceding it; on the contrary, it is inspired by the same mechanical law. Napoleon had no vague ideas, and he was thinking of the morale of the soldiers, not as a metaphysical abstraction, but as a product, or result, of the mechanical force involved in the marching. The swift steps whipping up their blood into a livelier circulation and the sense of something highly important, transmitted from brain to brain, and intensified by the number (mass) in contact, give, by direct mechanical means, that increase of nervous and muscular energy which is implied in the phrase, "heightened morale."

How is everybody's morale improved by fresh morning air, by bright sunshine, by a rapid walk, or a stimulating bath, or the reception of good news? There is nothing mysterious about it; it is a purely physical effect, transmitted through the nervous system, and can be denoted, if not accurately defined with scientific units, by means of established mechanical laws.

The Law Of Inertia

Now, as to the other law, that of inertia, illustrated by the starting of an automobile. Is this also as you suggest, applicable to the operations of the brain? I have no doubt that it is. If we had the means of making a quantitative test I believe that it would be found that Newton's first law of motion applies even to what we call mental operations. That law reads: "Every body continues in its state of rest, or of uniform motion in a straight line, except in so far as it may be compelled by force to change that state."

When a new idea is presented to the mind and the brain is required to exercise a novel kind, or amount, of cell action there is first inertia to be overcome and then other op-

posing and interfering forces, analogous to friction and to obstacles which must gradually be smoothed down, and all this is in obedience to mechanical law—which is not to say, however, that man's brain is not superior to a machine.

Do You Know That—

Persia has no distilleries, breweries or public houses, and native wine is the only intoxicating beverage used.

It requires more than a century for a cedar tree to grow large enough to yield a 30-foot telephone pole. The eucalyptus will attain a larger growth in thirty years, and its wood is quite as durable.

In Spain women take the place of newboys in the streets.

A flower cut in the morning will last twice as long as one cut later in the day when the sun is shining upon it.

For hundreds of years the Nile floods have not varied ten days in their arrival.

Every hearth or fireplace in England was taxed in the reign of Charles the Second.

It has been computed that eight or ten rabbits eat or destroy as much grass as one sheep.

The female brain begins to decline in weight after the age of thirty; the male not till ten years later.

The Dead Sea Not Dead

Ancient writers established a myth that the Dead Sea was an abode of death, that its shores were sterile, and that even birds flying over its waters were liable to fall dead. All these ideas are now known to be the reverse of the truth, according to an address recently given before the Royal Geographical Society by Doctor E. W. G. Masterman. It is true that the waters are so permeated with salt that no animal or vegetable life can flourish in the bulk of its volume, but near the shores, where streams of brackish water find their way into the sea, small fish, crabs and mosquito larvae are found. A bottle of water taken from the sea contained no less than 33.3 percent of solids. In one of the Jericho hotels, before the war, there was a declaration jointly signed the same year by over a dozen tourists that they saw fish actively swimming in the sea. At many spots along the shore there are places in which acres of reeds and many trees flourish, and at such spots animal life and bird life are abundant.

Silvered Plate-Glass

Silvered plate-glass with beveled edges, sometimes with little figures cut on the surfaces in intaglio, were first made in Venice. For many years these mirrors were of small dimensions, five feet being the largest. Indeed, till late in the seventeenth century, large looking-glasses were made up of several separate pieces, the divisions between the plates being covered by subordinate lengths of gilt mouldings within the general frame. Louis the Fifteenth covered the walls of his great Salle at Versailles with looking-glass panels.



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Hygienic Truths

By Bruce Helden, M.D.

Most disease is spread in three ways. Contact is the commonest way, in which personal intimacy is had with the sick or in which the material given off by the sick is received directly into the system through one or another avenue of entry.

The next most common way is through carriers, who harbor the germs of disease without being ill themselves. Carriers sometimes constitute as high as fifteen percent of the population of a community.

Among the carriers are the persons who convey disease germs directly from the sick to the well—persons who are caring for the sick, but who, when visiting others, fail to change their garments, bathe and avoid mouth contact. It is generally children who are infected through these careless or ignorant persons. Whooping cough is a familiar example of a disease continually spread in this manner, and it is one but for which our infant mortality would be far less than it is.

Then there is house infection, revealed by the occurrence of a number of infectious cases at a given address. This mode of infection is incidental to inter-communication between families. All infection really spells dirt. The infectious diseases are filthy diseases, and are spread through filthy customs. So that the problem of prevention simmers down to personal cleanliness and good habits.

We say good habits, meaning good personal hygiene—avoidance of late hours, work and sleep under good conditions as regards ventilation, a generous diet, avoidance of alcohol, etc. For our success in escaping disease depends as much upon our constitutional resistance as it does upon avoiding germs, and constitutional resistance can be built up only through good hygiene.

It seems strange that such simple principles as we have outlined are not applied so generally as to reduce infectious disease to a minimum, but such is not the case.

We cannot expect to have a large amount of disease in certain quarters of the community and avoid infection ourselves. An enlightened selfishness no less than a decent regard for our less fortunate fellows calls for good general hygiene, and good general hygiene is possible only when economic conditions are what they should be.

Fishing For Knowledge

A small boy was fishing moodily with an improvised rod and hook in the muddy waters of a canal. He seemed to have about him all the untiring patience and dogged perseverance necessary for the gentle art of angling, but it was obvious that he was far from happy. "What are you doing?" he was asked. "Fishing for snails," he replied in a lifeless voice. "What are snails?" was the next question. "I dunno," he replied drearily. "I ain't caught one yet!"



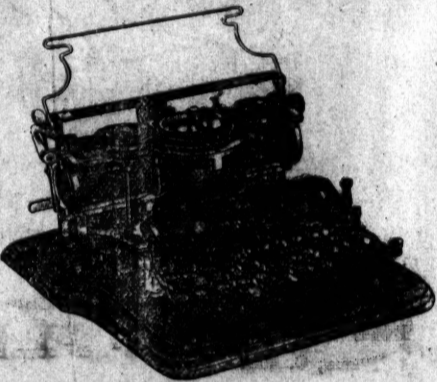
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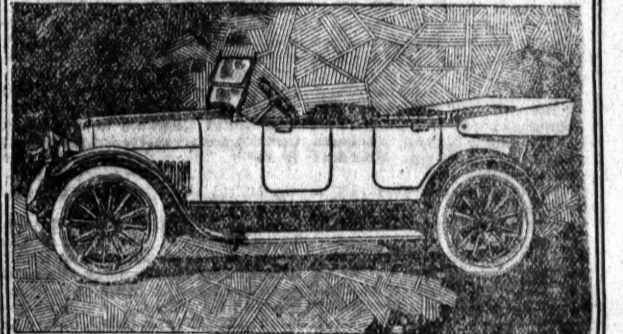
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ARGUMENTS WAX HOT ON PARTICIPATION LOAN

One Faction Maintains Acceptance Of \$17,000,000 Necessary To Keep Army

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, February 26.—The outstanding balance of Yen 17,000,000 from the War Participation Bureau loan has not yet been handed over, but it may be handed over any day. It seems that in certain Government circles there is a feeling that the money ought to be accepted, and the following are the arguments put forward to support this view:

(1). The sum of Yen 3,000,000 has already been accepted and used for the recruitment of between twenty and thirty thousand men, who are now stationed in or near Paoingfu. These men having been recruited, they must either be paid regularly or disbanded. If they are either paid irregularly or disbanded, they may cause trouble, and even threaten the peace of Peking, and such a possibility must be prevented at all cost.

(2). These troops have been recruited so as to form a strong national army to maintain national peace whilst the provincial armies are being disbanded, and after their disbandment. They are specially trained troops and to disband them now would both be to waste the three million yen that have been spent on them and to expose the country to disturbances when the provincial armies are disbanded.

(3). These troops are not really a menace to anybody. They are under the command of General Chin Yuan-pang, Minister of the Army, who, though a follower of General Tian Chi-jui, is at the same time a very old friend of the President, and the President has full confidence in him. General Chin is a member of the National Defense Bureau, but presumably he is in command of these troops by virtue of his office as Minister of the Army, and not by virtue of his office as a member of the Bureau. It is urged that, if the intention were to place these troops under the control of the Bureau, they would be placed under the command of General Hsu Shu-cheng, who is Vice-Director of the Bureau and a faithful henchman of General Tian Chi-jui. President Hsu is convinced that there is no intention to use these troops as a menace to Peking.

In reply to these arguments it is urged that:

(1). If the Model Army, which is a national force, were put to its proper use there would be no need of a force to maintain order during disbandment.

(2). The references to disbandment are really a veiled threat, and the same is true of the suggestion that these troops might be a menace to Peking.

(3). It does not need Yen 17,000,000 to pay off these troops in such a way as to remove all possibility of their being a danger to Peking or anywhere else, and the requisite sum could be obtained from other sources, thereby indicating that as the work of the War Participation Bureau is at an end no further funds are necessary for it.

(4). The fact that the Japanese are anxious to lend the money—in order, as they say, to show that they are always willing to stand by their engagements—need count for nothing. The more amply they demonstrate their willingness to stand by arrangements made irregularly, the more emphatically will they demand that China should stand by other irregular arrangements.

The acceptance or rejection of this balance may be some criterion of the way the battle between the pro-Japanese militarists and the pro-Chinese Presidential and progressive element is going.

Germany Faced By Starvation

(Continued from Page 1)

Vernon Kellogg today after a three weeks' tour in Germany:

The political parties at Weimar are postponing minor differences in order to build up a solid government capable of making peace, but once they sign there will be tremendous political struggles in Germany. The Ebert-Scheidemann faction will remain masters of the situation till peace is put through, but thereafter the men who really made the revolution possible and who affirm that the purposes of the revolution were lawfully accomplished will endeavor to call out a program. The mass of the people are suspicious of the new rulers and fear the establishment of a moderate socialist bureaucracy. Officials of the old regime are retaining their former positions and the same offices as two years ago. Bernstorff for instance still has charge of the American Affairs in the Foreign Office. These functionaries profess loyalty to the new regime while admitting that they are disgusted with "Bismarck's ambitions."

Lawlessness Sweeping Country
There are slight indications, however, that the movement for the return of the Kaiser or any popular creator of militarism is most unpopular among the people of Germany. Various Liberal professors of the physiological conditions of the German people are all agreed that the nation is in a condition of moral bankruptcy and hopelessly degenerated.

They have become resigned to the lawlessness which is sweeping over the country, robbery, sloth and treachery, while the unemployed has reached the tremendous proportion of 23,000,000. Nobody wants work. The Government is powerless to effect employment. The industrial revival is thus hung up in part by this unwillingness to work and the lack of coal and raw materials, with the out of work condition of the railroads.

Regarding the food situation, the mortality is gradually increasing, particularly among older people. The people are actually dying from hunger and the general conditions which makes them easy victims for disease. Food arrival is a big question. The people are working productively and the Government is expending unemployment allowance to all comers. Commodities are scarce and prices high in Berlin, where the dollar is worth 12 cents, but the Government is making serious effort to steady the currency.

German people generally show a bigger interest in the work of the Peace Conference than in domestic affairs. Propaganda during the past week has taken the form of convincing the people that Germany must not allow herself to be crushed by the Peace terms not even (word lost) Alsace and Lorraine. They favor the League of Nations but say that it

should stand on the same basis as Europe in 1914.

Riotous Session In Assembly

Paris, February 22.—An almost midnight session, riotous beyond comparison with any in the Reichstag during the last 25 years, occurred when Frau Louise Zetz, a radical, violently assailed Ebert and Scheidemann as brother murderers for using Noske's force against the Spartacists. Zetz was several times threatened expulsion by ex-President Friedrich. . . . There was humorous chaos at 9 o'clock when young Dr. Loewegard, representing the Saxon Oberparagona Republic, appeared in the assembly and demanded a seat. Loewegard was thrown out. Schiffer's 25 billions 1919 credit pass radicals conservatives solid as a budget.

Battles In Ruhr District
Paris, February 21.—From Berne. The struggle continues in the valley of the Ruhr. Regular battles took place on February 18, at Bottrop and Starnes. The bottom is in the hands of the insurgents and completely isolated from the outer world according to the Vossische Zeitung. Marshal Foch has consented to send troops to Düsseldorf. On the other hand the Lokai Anzeiger has announced various disorders as having occurred, especially at Hanover, near Frankfurt.

MUSICAL GIVEN IN WUHU FOR RED CROSS BENEFIT

China Press Correspondence

Wuhu, Anhui, February 26.—British and American residents of Wuhu united in a local talent Red Cross benefit concert held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Dieterich, Tuesday evening, February 18. The foreign community of Wuhu has been very active and generous in war work and Red Cross activities and lived up to its reputation by a large attendance and hearty support of the concert. The ladies prepared a large assortment of home made candies to be sold during an intermission in the concert. Miss Murdoch also donated some curios brought from Szechuen province which helped swell the funds of the treasury. The candy sold like hotcakes and there was such a demand that orders were taken for over twenty dollars more than the supply on hand.

The feature of the concert was the piano trio, a six hand piece on one piano. Mr. Tappenden created quite a sensation with his famous "Shello" manufactured by himself out of a long strip of camphor-wood, a phonograph sound reproducer, a sea shell, and one banjo string together with other small attachments too numerous to mention. From this wonderfully constructed instrument a violin bow in the skillful hands of Mr. Tappenden coaxed forth sweet and melodious strains of music strikingly resembling that of a violincello. He received an ovation. The audience was brought

unceremoniously from tears to laughter by Miss Cassidy's pathetic and humorous recitations. The concert closed by all joining in heartily in the chorus of "There's a Long Long Trail a Winding." The program follows:

Vocal Duet "The Lord is My Shepherd" . . . Smart
Mrs. Napier and Miss Cassidy
Songs "Charity" and "Hope" . . . MacDermid
Miss Tretheway
Song "She's Far From the Land" . . . Lambert
Mr. Wilson
Piano Solo "Elevation" . . . Chaminade
Solpiglietto . . . Bach
Mrs. Lucas
Song "Good Company" . . . Ball
Mr. Owen
"Shello" Solo "A Perfect Day" . . . Bond
Mr. Tappenden
Song "Rendezvous" . . . Aletter
Mrs. Lester
Recitations Miss Cassidy
Vocal Trio "Oh! Skylark For thy Wing" . . . Smart
Mrs. Napier, Mrs. Lester, Miss Cassidy
Piano Trio "The Barber of Seville" . . . Rossini
Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Dieterich, Miss Cassidy
Songs "If I Knew" . . . Gaynor
"Little Boy Blue" . . . Hardelet
Mrs. Hale
"Shello" Solo "The Roseary" . . . Nevin
Mr. Tappenden
Song "In the Garden of My Heart" . . . Ball
Mr. Wilson
Piano Solo "Kamennol Ostrow" . . . Rubinstein
Mrs. Lucas
Song "An Arcadian Lullaby" . . . Krogman
Miss Tretheway
Cornet Solo "Barcarole" . . . Godard
from Jocelyn . . . Dieterich
Song "There's a Long Long Trail" . . . Elliott
Mr. Owen.

JUDGE LOBINGIER ENDS FIFTH YEAR OF SERVICE

Business Of United States Court Shows Increase Since His Term Began

Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, was receiving congratulations yesterday upon the completion of five years of service in that tribunal. Judge Lobingier's term of service here exceeds that of either of his predecessors. An indication of the increase in the Court business during the past five years is the fact that while the cases filed up to the time of Judge Lobingier's arrival numbered 370, the number of the last case filed is 734, a difference practically equal to the aggregate cases filed during the preceding eight years. Of the new cases 104 were filed during 1918.



CONGOLEUM RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

Insure Your Motor-Car



with the
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

3 Ezra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

THE

Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

— Established 1851 —

begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire.

CHARGE:

Four Dollars per hour

MINIMUM CHARGE:

One Dollar 50 cents

No special service as office-trips or tiffin-trips.

For hire of cars please

Telephone to West 1213 and 1202

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★ FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.
Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

Look Out
the Mark!



Brilliant
wire lamp



TOKYO ELECTRIC CO.
and
China Lamp Co.
Show Room

P 564, Nanking Road
Phone; C. 4907

A-47

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-5 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket
\$50,000.00

Issued under the authorization of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd April, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 1st March, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Hunan Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets \$8.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize	\$50,000
1 Second Prize	12,000
1 Third Prize	6,000
2 Fourth Prizes	\$2,000 each 4,000
5 Fifth Prizes	1,000 " 5,000
10 Sixth Prizes	300 " 3,000
20 Seventh Prizes	100 " 2,000
50 Eighth Prizes	50 " 2,500
700 Ninth Prizes	20 " 14,000
2 Each approximate to the First Prize	500 " 1,000
2 Each approximate to the Second Prize	150 " 300
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize	100 " 200
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50 " 200
10 Each approximate to the Fifth Prize	25 " 250
20 Each approximate to the Sixth Prize	12 " 240
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize	15 " 7,483
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize	12 " 5,988
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize	12 " 5,988
998 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize	10 " 9,980
2495 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of fifth Prize	10 " 24,950
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of First Prize	30 " 2,970
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of Second Prize	20 " 1,980
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of Third Prize	10 " 990
6117 drawn tickets	Total \$161,021

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers. All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-5, Boulevard des deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

GORDON'S DRY GIN

R. MARTENS & Co., Ltd.
1 The Bund
Telephone 4702



OLIVER
Typewriter

ALWAYS "AT THE FRONT"

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Fochow Road,

During the War

10,000

Oliver

Typewriters

were bought by
H. B. M. Government
for military purposes

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

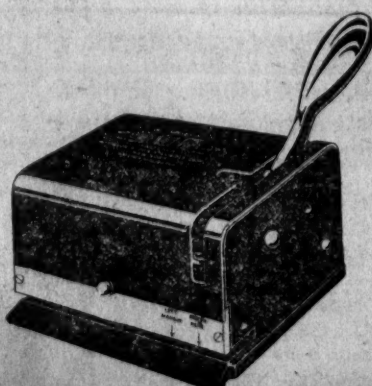


Stylish!
Comfortable!

Refraction and Manufacturing
TORIC LENSES
Accurate lens grinding. Sun
Glasses and Goggles.

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
69 Nanking Rd. - Tel. Cms. 1243
(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

HUTCHINSON SPOOL-O-WIRE PAPER FASTENER



Makes a permanent binding-staple securely clinched to both sides of the paper. For fastening papers, cloth, sample tags, etc., it is cheaper to use and far more satisfactory than pins or clips.

15,000 fastenings from one loading.

Demonstration and literature on request

MUSTARD & CO.

22 Museum Road

Shanghai

Business and Official
Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS
報 陸 大

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid
2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

Replies must be
called for

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1919

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Mitschappij Tot Mijne-Bosch-En
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Annual General Meeting will be
held in the offices of the Company,
Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat,
Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday,
the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.
21357.

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Mitschappij Tot Mijne-Bosch-En
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Annual Meeting of Shareholders
will be held in the Meeting Room
of The Yangtze Insurance Build-
ing, No. 26 The Bund, on Thurs-
day, the 27th March, 1919, at 4
p.m. The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
20th to the 27th March, 1919, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.
21358.

LOST. One Delivery Order
No. 1105 for five Bales of Paper,
marked:



issued by the Kiangsu Bank, in
favor of F. D. C. The
public is hereby warned against
negotiating same, it has been de-
clared null and void.
21356.

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

180th Production

"The Gondoliers"

by

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN

at 8.45 p.m. sharp

Thursday, 27th February, 1919

Saturday, 1st March, 1919

Tuesday, 4th March, 1919

Box plan now open at Messrs.
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

By Order,

WM. ARMSTRONG,

Business Manager.
21286

Concession Française de Changhai

AVIS

Elections Municipales du 4 Mars 1919

Candidatures présentées au Con-
sulat Général de France:—

20 Février 1919:

P. Le Bris Candidat Français

20 Février 1919:

J. Beudin Candidat Français

X. Dard Candidat Français

R. Fano Candidat Français

L. Lion Candidat Français

E. Binder Candidat Etranger

L. Camara Candidat Etranger

W. J. N. Dyer Candidat Etranger

J. W. Gallagher Candidat Etranger

Le Consul de France
Chargé du Consulat Général
de France,
A. WILDEN.
21304

D. H. NEVSHEHR & CO.

11, Qn. Victoria Street, LONDON.

Large Importers and Distributors of
All Kinds of Eastern Products.

REQUIRE NEW CONNECTIONS.

Peanut, Nuts,
Rice, Tea,
Ginger, Seeds,
Gallnuts,
Beriberi,
Egg Yolk and
Albumen.



SEND YOUR OFFERS TO US.
Liberal Advances if necessary.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway

Administration

Notification No. 285.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (131.4)

The public is hereby notified that
tenders are invited for the supply of
70,000 pieces First Class Japanese
Oak (or other hard wood of
similar quality) Railway
Sleepers,

5,000 pieces of Bridge Ties and
1,850 pieces of Crossing Timbers.
Tender forms attached with speci-
fications and full particulars may be
obtained, free of charge, on applica-
tion to the Head Office of the Railway,
Tientsin-Hopei.

Tenders must be signed, sealed and
marked "Tender for the supply of
Sleepers" and addressed to the Man-
aging Director, Tientsin-Pukow Rail-
way Administration, Tientsin. The
same must reach the above address
on or before twelve o'clock of the 15th
day of March, 1919, and will be opened
at three o'clock in the afternoon of the
same day. No tenders will be enter-
tained unless presented within the
time given and made on the forms
supplied by this Railway. The Ad-
ministration does not bind itself to
accept the lowest or any of the tenders
and reserves the right of placing the
order in lots.

(ad.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director,
Tientsin-Pukow Railway
Administration,
Tientsin, 15th February, 1919.
21283.

SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY

OF SHANGHAI

The Annual General Meeting of
Members will be held in the Palace
Hotel at 6 o'clock p.m. on Wednes-
day, 26th February, 1919.

All Irishmen are cordially invited
to be present.

J. J. DUNNE,
Hon. Secretary.
Shanghai, 18th February, 1919.
21287.

"CLUB CONCORDIA"

German Club

In accordance with instructions re-
ceived from the Ministry of Finance,
Peking, the undersigned invites ten-
ders for the purchase of the PRO-
PERTY AND BUILDINGS OF THE
GERMAN CLUB situated at No. 22
The Bund. Tenders either in Shang-
hai Tails or Dollars must be sent in
to the undersigned on or before 7th
March, 1919. All tenders received will
then be submitted to the Minister of
Finance, Peking, who does not bind
himself to accept the highest or any
tender.

The Club buildings will be available
for delivery on conclusion of the con-
ference between the Northern and
Southern Peace Delegates at Shang-
hai.

Further particulars may be obtain-
ed on application to
Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Liquidator,
by his attorney
A. D. BRENT.
21286.

THE GERMANS!

"The Germans—and this is another
precaution which they knew so well
how to take, and another proof of
their extraordinary organization—
though dealing most severely with
every case of drunkenness which came
before their notice in the army, yet
were very careful after every engage-
ment to distribute a rum ration to the
troops before allowing them to rest
after the excitement of the battle, or
after a long stay in the trenches;
whereas our (Russian) poor soldiers
were left to freeze in the cold for hours
and then were only given cold food.
At the risk of scandalising all adver-
saries of alcohol, I must, nevertheless,
repeat that I regret our High Com-
mand did not see its way to follow the
example of our enemies (in this
respect)."—From "Russia's Decline
and Fall."

Elephant Head Jamaica Rum
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents.

Debentures of Club Concordia

All allied and neutral holders of
debentures of the above Club are
hereby notified to register with the
undersigned before 8th March,
1919, their names and nationality,
together with the numbers, amounts
and terms of the debentures they
hold. These particulars are required
by the Ministry of Finance, Peking,
for purposes of liquidating the
liabilities of the Club.

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Liquidator,
by his attorney
A. D. BRENT.
21286.

Union Church

Literary and Social Guild

Wednesday, 26th February

at 9 p.m.

LECTURE

"An Evening with Stevenson"

Rev. A. E. CLAYTON.
21340

Municipal Notification

No. 2579

REGISTRATION OF GERMAN AND

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

SUBJECTS

(Amendment of Permit Conditions)

NOTICE is hereby given that an
additional Condition has been added to
the permits issued to German and
Austro-Hungarian subjects, in pur-
suance of the provisions of Municipal
Notification No. 2466, as follows:—
A.—Commencing on Monday, Feb-
ruary 11, 1919, the holder (if a female)
is required to present herself in per-
son between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3
p.m. three times each week (i.e., on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays)
at the Police Station of her district in
order to have her permit checked by
the Police.

On and after Monday, February 24,
all German and Austro-Hungarian
female subjects of 16 years of age and
upwards are, therefore, required to
report to the Police thrice weekly, and
this Condition and the other Condi-
tions of the Permit must be strictly
observed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, February 20, 1919.
21288.

THOM SHING FOREIGN
MEN'S TAILOR

Wishes to announce to his many patrons
that on and after March 1st he will
remove his present offices to

8A BROADWAY, ASTOR BLDG.

We have just received a large quantity
of spring fabrics, tweeds, navy blues and
dress goods.

Until March 1st

G 19 Tiendong Road (Behind H. & S. Bank
Hongkew Branch)

MILD STEEL FLAT BARS

1/4" x 1" to 3/4" x 3" in Stock

W. Z. ZEE & SONS, Broadway

PENCIL
SHARPENERS

From \$2.50 Upwards



"Climax"

"Ideal"

"Dandy"

"U. S. Auto"

"Chicago"

"Boston"

Automatic Feed—

Adjusting Points—

Extra Cones and Blades carried in stock

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone 4778. Specialists in Office Equipment. 4 Canton Road, Shanghai. Mainbranch

Stewart V-RAY SEARCHLIGHT

A Real Searchlight for Every Car



It is designed with scientific
accuracy to project an intense,
piercing "searchlight" beam.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

In Liquidation

In accordance with instructions received from the Cen-
tral Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, SEALED TENDERS
are hereby invited for the purchase of the Shanghai property
of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, known as

No 14 The Bund
No 1, 1a, 1c Hankow Road

comprising land and buildings suitable for offices and resi-
dences.

Tenders may be made in Shanghai Tails, Sterling,
Francs, Gold Dollars or Yen and must be sent in to the
undersigned on or before 15th March, 1919, plainly marked
"Sealed Tenders." The Bureau does not bind itself to ac-
cept the highest or any tender.

All further particulars may be obtained on application to

Bureau of Liquidation

of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai,

A. G. STEPHEN, Liquidator.

By his Attorney,

A. D. BRENT.
21201

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 14

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 14

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quin-
san Gardens. Comfortable rooms
front and back, (with bathrooms
and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 452.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 8 Quin-
san Gardens. Now vacant large
and small rooms with board.
Terms reasonable. Apply Mrs. G.
Fullock.

TO LET, with board, large comfort-
able newly-furnished room, with
modern bathroom attached, suitable
for married couple or two bachelor
friends. Hot and cold water, tele-
phone, tennis, stabling and garage.
Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA
PRESS.

ROOM to let, with private family,
opposite Race Course, board option-
al. Telephone, etc. Apply to Box
205, THE CHINA PRESS.
21309 F. 26.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, housekeeping flat,
married couple, no children. Or
would share house. Immediate oc-
cupation. Apply to Box 216, THE
CHINA PRESS.
21337 F. 27.

WANTED, bachelor quarters by
Englishman. Hongkew district.
Apply to Box 202, THE CHINA
PRESS.
21303 F. 28.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED young man re-
quires position as bookkeeper, has
good references. Salary to start
\$250. Outports, no objection.
Apply to Box 220, THE CHINA
PRESS.
21351 M. 1.

WANTED: Young lady steno-
typist seeks position. Has had pre-
vious experience. Apply to Box
223, THE CHINA PRESS.
21355 F. 28.

WANTED by a young lady, posi-
tion as a typist or general assistant.
Has had experience in typing and
filing. Apply to Box 219, THE
CHINA PRESS.
21350 F. 28.

POSITION WANTED by a
young man, at present employed;
desires more responsible work.
Thorough knowledge of office rou-
tine and bank accounting. A.I.
references. Please apply to Box
213, THE CHINA PRESS.
21333 M. 1.

POSITION WANTED: a young
Chinese desires to join law office as
assistant interpreter. Apply to Box
211, THE CHINA PRESS.
21327 M. 1.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new building, 14
Canton Road, on ground, first and
second floors, from April 1st;
divided to suit tenants. Apply pre-
mises, or J. T. Hammond, 51 Sze-
chuen Road.
21323.

TO LET offices, single or in suites,
first floor, 6 Foochow Road; large
rooms, steam heat, hardwood floors.
Apply 51 Szechuen Road, ground
floor.
21162

LARGE SET of ground floor
offices, No. 17 Museum Road. Tls.
130 per month. Apply to 10 Yang-
tszepoo Road. Telephone East 24.
21279 F. 26.

SITUATION VACANT

COMPRADORE wanted for gen-
eral business. Excellent chance for
right person. Apply to Box 218,
THE CHINA PRESS.
21345 F. 28.

WANTED, two first-class office
interpreters to assist present staff of
a local lawyer. Applicants must
be keen and efficient. Apply to
Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.
21306 F. 28.

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venereal Diseases
F872 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men
in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, two-roomed furnished
flat with bath, kitchen and servants'
quarters, North Szechuen Road Ex-
tension. Apply to Box 215, THE
CHINA PRESS.
21335 M. 1.

FOR RENT, 12 Medhurst Road,
four-roomed house, unfurnished,
tennis, stables, large three room
attic. Fixtures to be taken over.
Apply P. N. Wilkins, Central 2331.
21342 F. 27.

TO LET, excellent eight-roomed
residence, with garage and tennis
court, on Yates Road, from April
1st. Rent Tls. 140. For further
particulars and permission to in-
spect, apply J. T. Hammond, No.
51, Szechuen Road.
21314.

113 AVENUE ROAD, furnished
eight-roomed house, with stable,
from March 1st. Apply to 10
Yangtszepoo Road.
21316 M. 1.

475 AVENUE JOFFRE to let,
unfurnished, from March 1st.
Three bedrooms and bathrooms,
drawing, dining, basement, attics,
garage, garden, tennis. Raven
Trust Company.
21317.

16A JESSFIELD ROAD, fur-
nished, from March 1st, screened
garden, tennis. Raven Trust Com-
pany, 'phone 65.
21318.

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; de-
tached foreign residence, nine rooms,
garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month.
Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27
Nanking Road.
21043

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Sey-
mour Road). Excellent residence
for small family, four large rooms,
several small ones. Now vacant.
Open for inspection; will renovate.
Apply on premises.
21060

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One 12 H.P. Vau-
ley roadster (British make), recent-
ly done up, and in excellent con-
dition and running order, about 2 1/2
years old. Very economical to run,
yielding about 18 to 20 miles on a
gallon. For particulars please apply
to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and
Motor Co., Ltd., Motor Garage
Phones West 1213 and 1202.
21353 F. 28.

FOR SALE, very cheap invest-
ment property, Tls. 14,000 cash,
balance can remain on mortgage,
rent Tls. 8,000 per annum. Ten
foreign residences, three years old,
in French-town. All modern im-
provements. Full price, Tls. 20,000
less than can be produced for now.
For further particulars, address to
Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.
21354.

MOTOR-CYCLE for sale, new
Comet, in best condition, Tls. 170.
To be seen at P-573 Nanking Road.
21346 F. 27.

FOR SALE: Jaeger woollen
clothing, 8 (eight) union suits,
heavy and light, practically new, at
\$3 and \$4 a suit; 7/3 original price.
Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA
PRESS.
21351 F. 27.

FOR SALE: Rover 12 H.P.
landaulette, furnished with electric
lights, recently overhauled and re-
painted, in excellent running order;
owner going home. For particulars,
please apply to The Shanghai Horse
Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd.;
Motor Garage Phones: West 1213
and 1202.
21358 F. 27.

FOR SALE, two cash registers.
Wei Lee and Co. Telephone
North 1293, 2258-9 Boone Road.
21312 F. 26.

TURKISH BATH

and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
Specialty for rheumatism and
neuroses; fat people reduced. 15
years' experience in U.S.A. Patients
attended at their residences by ar-
rangement.
Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Rd.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Money And Bullion
Shanghai, February 25, 1919.
Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 4/8 = Tls. 4.28
@ exch. 72.2 = Mex. \$5.93
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.
@ 111 = Tls. 90.99
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.06
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 284
Copper Cash: per tael 1875
Native Interest: Tls. .06
Bar Silver:
Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 25.93
Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. G. \$4.761

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: T.T. 4/8
London: Demand 4/8
India: T.T. 311
Paris: T.T. 608 1/2
New York: T.T. 111
New York: Demand 111 1/2
Hongkong: T.T. 66 1/2
Batavia: T.T. 270 1/2
Singapore: T.T. 50 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London: Demand 4/9
London: 4 m/s. Ctd. 4/10 1/2
London: 4 m/s. Ctd. 4/11
London: 6 m/s. Ctd. 4/11 1/2
Paris: Demand 608 1/2
New York: 4 m/s. 111 1/2
New York: 6 m/s. 112 1/2
New York: 4 m/s. 113 1/2
New York: 6 m/s. 114 1/2

Roules Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roules
Roules 1.525 = Tls. 100
Roules 100 = Mex. \$10.80

Customs House Exchange Rates

For February
Hk. Tls. 3.55 @ 5/01
" 1 @ 119 1/2
" 1 @ 119 1/2
" 1 @ 119 1/2
" 1 @ 119 1/2
" 1 @ 119 1/2
" 1 @ 119 1/2
" 1 @ 119 1/2
" 1 @ 119 1/2
" 1 @ 119 1/2

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin.
Delightfully situated, facing
Victoria Park, and located in
the Centre of the Town's Life
and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious
Dining and Reception Rooms.
Every Bedroom with private
Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and
Selected Collar, under Foreign
supervision.

Central Heating, Electric
Light, Modern Sanitary
Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus
Porters meet all Trains and
Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage
of the present high rate
of exchange to provide for
the future education of their
children.

Write to us for particulars
of our Special Policies, at
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 25, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
Langkats Tls. 23.50 C. N. I.
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 190.00 Mar.
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 187.50
New Engineering Tls. 25.00
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 4.00
Gulas "L" Tls. 6.35
Java Consolidated Tls. 14.50
Karans Tls. 8.50
Sungei Duri Tls. 8.25
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.95

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, February 25, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
Karans Tls. 8.50 cash
New Engineering Tls. 25.00
Unofficial
Central Stores Tls. 15.00 cash
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 4.00 cash

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, February 25, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
Karans Tls. 8.50 cash
New Engineering Tls. 25.00
Unofficial
Central Stores Tls. 15.00 cash
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 4.00 cash

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)
Paris, February 24—(Via Lyons
and Koukaza). Paris exchange:
Paris-London cheques 26.00
War Loans:
3 percent 64.85
4 percent 1917 74.75
Liberty Loans:
4 percent 1918 74.45
5 percent 91.20

BANK OF ENGLAND

Router's Service
London, February 20.—The Bank of
England Rate of Discount is 5 percent
and the proportion of reserve to liabilities
is 21 percent.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Router's Service
London, February 20.—Today's Cotton
prices were:
Good Middling Texas 1 1/2 inch
Staple spot 18.12d.
March 18.32d.
May 18.13d.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Router's Service
London, February 20.—Today's
Rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 0 1/2d. paid.
July to December: 2s. 0 1/2d. paid.
Tendency of market, firm.
Previous quotation, London, February
19: 2s. 0 1/2d. paid.
July to December: 2s. 0 1/2d. paid.
Tendency of market, quiet.



Laou Kung Mow Company Meeting

The 25th ordinary meeting of the
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Spinning
and Weaving Company, Ltd., was
held at the offices of the general
managers, Messrs. Ilbert and Com-
pany, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the
board of directors, occupied the
chair and was supported by Messrs.
Edward I. Ezra, C. M. Bain and
Chung Liang-yu, directors, and Mr.
H. P. Wilkinson, legal advisor.

Following the reading of the
notice convening the meeting, Mr.
Pearce said:
"Gentlemen: the report and ac-
counts for the working of the year
1918 having been in your hands for
a few days, we will with your per-
mission adopt our usual procedure
and take them as read.

"The year's working of the mill
has in the opinion of your board
been quite satisfactory and although
day and night work was not
resumed until February 21 the
production for the twelve months
exceeded any previous year's record,
thereby satisfying your board that
the money expended in repairs and
renewals has not been waste and
that your plant is capable of pro-
ducing as good an output as in the
earlier days of the Company. It is
also pleasant to record the fact that
your mill manager, Mr. Webster,
who was installed in January, 1918,
has experienced no labor troubles
which during the two previous years
so handicapped our output.

"The internal political troubles of
China, however, during the months
of May, June and July brought
about such a state of affairs as to
cause a complete cessation of trade
with Szechuen as well as in the
large yarn consuming districts in
the immediate neighborhood of
Hankow, which for a time were
overrun by bands of robbers. These
unfortunate disturbances, fomented
as they were by the contending
political parties representing the
North and the South, very adversely
affected our yarn market and prices
for all spinners fell very considerably;
in fact, during this period of
unrest, sales were most difficult to
effect. The yarn industry, therefore,
during these months was far from
profitable and our losses exceeded
the profits made over our first
quarter's working.

"After the last few years of
uphill work your board is pleased
to be able to place before you today
a more satisfactory state of affairs.
Including the Tails 2,955.91 carried
forward from the 1917 account we
are able to show a credit at profit
and loss account of Tails 118,292.84
which your board now recommends
should be dealt with as published in
the report now before you, viz.:

A dividend of Tls. 7.00 per

share absorbing 56,000.00
Depreciation on mill build-
ings 6,363.70
Depreciation on machinery 22,110.40
Depreciation on weaving
plant 5,972.17
Depreciation on furni-
ture 877.53
Write off reservoir and
land improvements 2,000.00
General managers' com-
mission 6,283.31
To carry forward to the
1919 account 4,485.73
Tails 118,292.84

"In asking you to approve of
this depreciation we are merely
following the conservative policy
your board have invariably adopted
which, if sanctioned at today's
meeting, will reduce the book cost
of your buildings to Tls. 160,000,
your spinning machinery to Tls.
395,000, and your weaving plant to
Tls. 50,000, in these days an ex-
ceedingly reasonable figure when
one takes into consideration the pre-
sent high cost of replacement. This
is the first year we have had to
refer to the development of our
weaving department and I am glad
to be able to tell you that in the
opinion of your directors the venture
has proved entirely successful.

"Weaving was commenced in April
and by the end of that month we
had 160 looms in full working order.
Another 40 looms should arrive
during this year and complete our
present extension. Your board have
hoped in the near future of further
increasing this department.

"You will observe from the
auditor's, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham
and Matthews, report the following
wording owing to the recent decline
in the price of cotton: 'cotton stocks
which have, as usual, been taken in
at cost, appear in the balance sheet
at a figure which is above market
values ruling at December 31, 1918';
this in any way convey to you
an idea that we are carrying
forward a stock of cotton at very
high rates. I may say that the
average price of cotton carried for-
ward, sufficient in quantity for the
working of the mill for about three
weeks, is Tls. 32.60, not so very
much above the market price ruling
on December 31, and which had
been previously purchased to cover
profitable sales of yarn.

"For the sake of regularity I have
to announce that the general man-
ager's agreement dated August 1,
1915, referred to in the Articles of
Association, Clause 123, has been
renewed by your board with the
general managers for a period of a
further ten years from August 2,
1915.

"During the spring of the year,
your board had repeated inquiries
for leave to view the mill, the neces-
sary permission was granted in
almost every case. Several intend-
ing Japanese buyers went thor-
oughly over your property. However, as
no 'bona fide' offer to purchase re-
sulted from these numerous inquiries
further permission to inspect has
recently been withdrawn, constant
visits of such a nature as we have

been having are not encouraging
besides which they only tend to
upset the good working of the staff.

"Now that the tide has turned
and the great war is over I am
requested to state that your board
consider the shareholders have a
most valuable asset both in the prop-
erty and plant, which is capable of
very considerable development, but
which owing to more than four
years of war has not yet been prop-
erly investigated as extensions will
of necessity entail further capital
expenditure.

"With regard to the future we can
only hope that the peace delegates
representing the North and South
at present in Shanghai will arrive at
a satisfactory conclusion of their
differences, and that once again we
may see a peaceful China. With
peace in sight and confidence re-
stored in the vast consuming districts
of China there is no doubt but that
we shall see a revival in trade which
will reflect upon Shanghai in general
but more particularly upon the local
spinning and weaving industries in
which we are interested. The few
weeks that have passed since the
first of January have opened prop-
erously and in the future, with the
reopening of markets throughout
China, trade should quickly recover
and I venture to think that with the
successful issue to the Chinese Peace
Conference now sitting in Shanghai
we can look for a period of satis-
factory trading.

The following resolution was
passed: That the report and accounts
as presented be passed; proposed by
Mr. E. C. Pearce and seconded by
Mr. Edward I. Ezra.

Messrs. C. M. Bain and Chung
Liang-yu were re-appointed direc-
tors of the Company. The resolu-
tion was proposed by Mr. K. Yehara
and seconded by Mr. T. Lester
Arnold.

Mr. Pearce then said:
"In connection with the resolution
you have just passed I have to in-
form you that your directors intend
offering a seat on the board to Mr.
Yehara who now holds a considerable
number of shares in the Com-
pany. This decision was arrived at
too late to include in the annual
report published for today's meet-
ing. I have no doubt that share-
holders will approve of this action.
The appointment will have to be
confirmed at a subsequent general
meeting."

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Mat-
thews were elected the Company's
auditors for the current year, and
the fee of Tls. 250 was increased to
Tls. 500.

The resolution was proposed by
Mr. G. Westcott and seconded by
Mr. K. Yehara.
Mr. Pearce said: "I would like to
express the Company's regret in the
loss of Mr. Wingrove as our auditor.
Mr. Wingrove has been the Com-
pany's auditor since the inception of
the Company, and it was, I need
hardly say, a matter of regret that
his resignation, owing to ill-health,
had to be accepted. I echo, I am
sure, the sentiment of all share-
holders in wishing him good health
in the future."

A resolution: that the next gen-
eral meeting of the Company be held
during either the month of February
or March, 1920, was passed after
having been proposed by Mr. E. C.
Pearce and seconded by Mr. Chung
Liang-yu.

MOTOR TRUCKS

1 1/2 Tons — 2 Tons

will arrive on the s.s. "Tyndareus"

on or about the middle of March.

Particulars on application

R. MARTENS & Co., LTD.

No. 1 The Bund

OIL MACHINES

FOR SALE, oil pressing-machines, manufactured by Green-
wood & Bolty Company, England, consisting of: 3 separa-
tors, 5 rollers, 2 rotary pumps, 6 high and low-pressure accu-
mulators, 6 drying kettles, 12 cylindrical hydraulic-presses,
elevators and accessories. For particulars, apply to

HAI FOONG FLOUR MILL

海豐麵粉廠駐滬棧房

U39 Peking Road, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Local	Mail	Local			
5.	B. S.				2.	B. S.	B. S.			
1645	300	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	1230	1950	1050			
1905	685		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1980	1700	720			
1955	84		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1980	1630	710			
1940	250		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1980	1645	700			
	2540	524	arr. Mukden	dep. Mukden	2200		1000			
<hr/>										
Local	Mail		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail	Local			
3.	B. S.					B. S.	C.			
715	2115	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		614	1615			
735	2125		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin		615	1620			
745	2145	2.71	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		601	1547			
1140	121	78	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		159	1222			
1457	419	143	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		2197	924			
1801	734		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin		1746	640			
<hr/>										
7.	315	220	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		1729	1812			
800	315		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin		1423	1546			
1079	1040	265	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		1192	1330			
1300	1318		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin		1142	1266			
1315	1336	318	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		846	1028			
1556	1677	377	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin		630	810			
1815										
<hr/>										
9.	420		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		543	2007			
650	1881		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin		050	1443			
1116	2236	623	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		2013	998			
1229	2345		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin		1830	738			
1657	412	600	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin						
1848	630	631	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin						
<hr/>										
Fast			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Fast				
6.										
720	0		dep. Nanking	arr. Nanking		1658				
1480	193		arr. Shanghai	dep. Shanghai		910				
<hr/>										
Yenchow-Taihangchow Branch Line				Linchow-Tsoochang Branch Line						
930	1430	2130	Yenchow	330	1230	1800	Linchow	810	1410	2100
1035	1455	2205	Taihangchow	520	1125	1855	Tsoochang	710	1305	1910

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Ecuador	Feb. 3
Siberia Maru	Feb. 3
China	Feb. 10
Tecumseh	Feb. 12
Tenyo Maru	Feb. 19
For Seattle	
Katori Maru	Feb. 1
For Tacoma	
Grayson	Feb. 15

Amusements

Special Programme
AT POPULAR PRICES

AT THE

Victoria Theatre

For February 26th and 27th

SHOWING

"ULTUS"

in

"THE SECRET OF THE NIGHT"

and

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in

One of the most consummate pieces of pantomime work ever seen

On Friday, February 28th

MARY PICKFORD

and

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

The two Best Artists in the World

REMEMBER A COLOSSAL PROGRAMME AT POPULAR PRICES

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

Wednesday, 26th February

"The House of Hate"

5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Episodes
(Eight Parts)

PROGRAMME

for

Thursday, 27th February

"The Mystery Ship"

9th and 10th Episodes

For Vancouver
Meiville Dollar Feb. 7
For London, etc.
Pembrokehire Jan. 29Kalomo Jan. 31
Benarty Feb. 3
Borneo Maru Feb. 3
Glenavy Feb. 17
Mishima Maru Feb. 17
Teiresias Feb. 18For Liverpool
Tamba Maru Jan. 20
Sado Maru Feb. 19
Agamemnon Feb. 19For Marseilles:
Sphinx Jan. 25
Porikos Feb. 1For Naples, etc.
Roma Feb. 2For Europe
Tajima Maru Feb. 7
For Port Said
Kwazan Maru Feb. 17For Bombay
Dunera Feb. 10

Amusements

— THE —
OLYMPIC THEATRE

PRESENTS

February 26th and 27th

VIVIAN MARTIN

in

"THE WAX MODEL"

A Paramount Five Part Production

"MACCIGORE, SWITZERLAND"

Interesting

"WHOSE BABY?"

Comedy

Victor Moore

in

"MOVING"

Comedy

Lyceum Theatre

LAST CONCERT

By the famous

Petrograd Ensemble

"ZIMRO"

assisted by

Miss ELFRIDA BOSSU

(Gold Medalist Petrograd Conservatoire)

FRIDAY
FEBRUARY 28th at 9.15 p.m.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

Prices As Usual

Direction: A. STROK

APOLLO THEATRE

Owing to the very heavy bookings the management have decided to retain

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"SHOULDER ARMS"

on the bill for three more nights. The remaining pictures will be changed as usual and we shall also show

TOTO—THE MOBILE MAN

IN

"CLEOPATSY"

another of those screamingly funny comedies by this new Pathe Comedian.

SPECIAL CHAPLIN MATINEES
FOR THE KIDDIES

THURSDAY Feb. 27th 4 P.M. SATURDAY March 1st

CHILDREN ONLY — HALF PRICE

Book at Robinson's 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Theatre from 6 p.m.

PENSION PRIVÉE
92-97
Range Road
Telephone North 1173
High-class Boarding-House and Restaurant
All modern comforts; moderate terms.

TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE

HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold

Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY

No. 8 Kinkiang Road

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 20)

Bank of Communications

Notice is hereby given that all notes issued by the Bank of Communications, Shanghai, which are stamped "SHANGHAI" are redeemable at face value in Mexican Dollars from the Shanghai Branch of the Bank of Communications.

And notice is also given that the aforesaid notes are accepted by all the foreign banks in the settlement, and also at the office of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 12th February, 1919.

21168

SPECIALIST

(Can Speak English Well)
Surgical and Venereal Diseases
Men's and Women's Diseases.
Treatments of Diathermy and X Ray are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism and nervous prostration) and skin diseases.
Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of Blood.
(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE,
A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).
Tel. North 2279. 17846

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
At 284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,
Stove Polish, Door Springs
and Vacuum Bottles.

COLLACO'S DOG
TRAINING KENNELS

Kiangwan Road

Fee for keeping dogs including exercising Tls. 8 per month.
Fee for special training of untrained dogs Tls. 30 extra.
Sporting dogs for sale or hire.

Please apply to M. J. E. Collaco,
No. 1 Houtok Terrace, North
Szechuen Road Extension, Shang-
hai. 21188

NOTICE

Property of Carl Breiding and Sohn
No. 17 Chengtu Road

Formerly represented by
FERD. BORNEMANN & CO.

By an Order of the International Mixed Court dated the 30th January, 1919, the undersigned has been appointed RECEIVER for the above mentioned Property, which is now offered for sale.

TENDERS

are hereby invited for the purchase of the said property as a going concern, which must be sent in on or before February 28th, 1919, to the undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

G. D. MUSSO,

Receiver for the Property of
CARL BREIDING & SOHN,
No. 17 Chengtu Road.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1919. 21202

Municipal Notification
No. 2580

IN accordance with Article XVIII of the Land Regulations, we the undersigned scrutineers duly appointed by the Council, hereby declare that the following nine Ratepayers polled the greatest number of votes at the election held on February 20 and 21, and are therefore declared to have been duly elected as the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai, for the year 1919:—

E. C. Pearce 931
W. L. Merriman 704
A. Howard 675
Ed. White 635
T. Ibukiyama 621
A. Brooke-Smith 594
H. A. J. Macray 584
J. H. Dollar 493
C. M. Bain 464

Total number of votes 956 and 21 irregular votes.

Edw. F. MACKAY,

H. G. SIMMS,

Scrutineers.

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

Connell Room,
Shanghai, February 21, 1919. 21307THE SHANGHAI LOAN AND
INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of The Shanghai Loan and Investment Company, Limited, will be held in the Meeting Room of the Yangtze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 27th day of February, 1919, at 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes specified in Section 66 (7) of the Ordinance of 1911.

AND NOTICE is also given that the first Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the Statutory Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th to the 27th February, 1919, both days inclusive.

DATED the 14th day of February, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE MCBAIN,

General Agents.

21231

Massage and Swedish
Treatments

Expert Masseuse, Electrical and Swedish Treatments, by Thos. Burke, London, Eng. Cert. c/o Palace Hotel. Patients visited. The only graduated masseuse in Shanghai. 20297

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING,
1919.

Applications for Stabling, Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also licences for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for the half-year ending 31st August, 1919, must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Monday, 3rd March, 1919.

Application forms will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for Training on Saturday, 1st March, 1919.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club. 21315.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

SIX PER CENT.

DEBENTURES (1909).

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 22nd instant to 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club. 21275.

THE SHANGHAI EXPLORATION
AND DEVELOPMENT
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of The Shanghai Exploration and Development Company, Limited, will be held in the Meeting Room of The Yangtze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 27th day of February, 1919, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes specified in Section 66 (7) of the Ordinance of 1911.

AND NOTICE is also given that the first Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the Statutory Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th to the 27th February, 1919, both days inclusive.

DATED the 14th day of February, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE MCBAIN,

General Agents.

21231

NOTICE

Property of H. Diederichsen & Co
AT HANKOW

By an Order of the International Mixed Court dated the 8th February, 1919, the undersigned has been appointed receiver for Messrs. H. Diederichsen and Co. whose property at Hankow is now offered for sale.

Such property consists:—

1. Of an Export Installation, Machinery and Buildings on land measuring about 2,000 Hankow Fong, adjoining the late German Concession at Hankow.

2. Of Hong Building and Godowns on land measuring about 340 Hankow Fong, in the late German Concession at Hankow.

TENDERS

are hereby invited for the purchase of the said properties or any of them, which said Tenders must be sent in on or before February 28th, 1919, to the undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

G. D. MUSSO,

Receiver for H. Diederichsen & Co.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1919. 21267.

The "Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.



W.D. & H.O. WILLS
Bristol & London

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

TONIGHT
AT THE APOLLO



CHARLES CHAPLIN
IN
"SHOULDER ARMS"